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U.S. dilemma: fiscal soundness vs. compassion

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Ford's administration, trying to balance "economic and social" soundness with compassion for the poor and jobless, still meets high-sounding on Capitol Hill.
Latest evidence was the frosty reception given by the Senate Finance Committee to Treasury Secretary William E. Simon's plea that upper-income families share in 1974 tax rebates, according to the proportion of taxes they pay.
Families earning over \$20,000 a year, Mr. Simon told this newspaper in a telephone interview, "pay 52 percent of all taxes." They would get back, he added, only 10 percent of the total rebate under a tax plan passed by the House. Mr. Ford's program would return 42 percent to upper-income people.
Higher-income families, the Treasury chief argued before the Senate Finance Committee, are more likely than poor Americans to bolster the

U.S. economy by buying major items with their rebates, like cars and household appliances.

'One-year infusion'

Mr. Simon, denying in the interview that he was "heartless" and "calculus," as charged by consumer spokesmen, stressed that the President's longer-term tax reform policy is weighted to help low-income families.
The White House, he said, proposes lifting the "poverty income level" — below which no income taxes would be paid — to \$5,600. Also, continued Mr. Simon, the tax rate in the lowest tax bracket would be reduced from 14 to 7 percent, with reductions also slated for the next three tax brackets.
The rebate program, he stressed, "is a one-year infusion," designed to stimulate the economy, still sinking into its deepest recession since World War II.

President Ford's tax-cut plan would rebate up to \$1,000 of 1974 income taxes to upper-income taxpayers. The bill passed by the House and now being considered by the Senate would limit this group's share to generally \$100, with larger rebates going to low-income Americans.

"If," Mr. Simon said, "you were to approach tax [rebate] policy strictly from an economic and fiscal point of view — what would help the economy the most — you would give an equal percentage rebate straight across the board, to big and little."

Stimulative purpose

That, he conceded, would be politically impossible, "so you design a compromise," to do the stimulative job while giving extra help to the poor.

President Ford, meanwhile, asked Congress for \$2 billion to extend 310,000 public service jobs through the first half of 1976, and to create 760,000 summer jobs for unemployed young people.

The nation's unemployment rate, over 8 percent overall, is above 20 percent for teen-agers and more than 40 percent for black teen-agers.

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Palestinian raid: impact on Kissinger

Tel Aviv looks
to counter
new terrorism

By Francis Othman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

Two main concerns confront the Israeli Government in the wake of the Palestinian commando raid on Tel Aviv.

They are:
1. How to isolate United States Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's coming mediation mission from the effects of this latest outburst of Palestinian extremism. Dr. Kissinger is due in Aswan, Egypt, March 7, to start a new round of shuttle diplomacy.

2. What measures to take to step up counterterrorist operations regardless of the diplomatic negotiations being conducted through Dr. Kissinger's good offices.

An official communique issued after an extraordinary Cabinet session Thursday said the government would "not be detracted from its policy to combine the defense of its citizens with political efforts to advance toward peace."

Rabin — all-night session

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin went to the Cabinet meeting almost directly from the command room of the general staff headquarters, only two miles from the scene of Wednesday night's attack.

Together with Defense Minister Shimon Peres and Chief of Staff Mordecai Gur, Mr. Rabin had spent most of the night organizing and supervising Israeli counteraction.

He is said to have personally given the order to storm and recapture the Savoy Hotel — the 20-room building on the seafloor seized by the Palestinian raiders, which now is mostly a pile of rubble from collapsed walls and burned furniture.

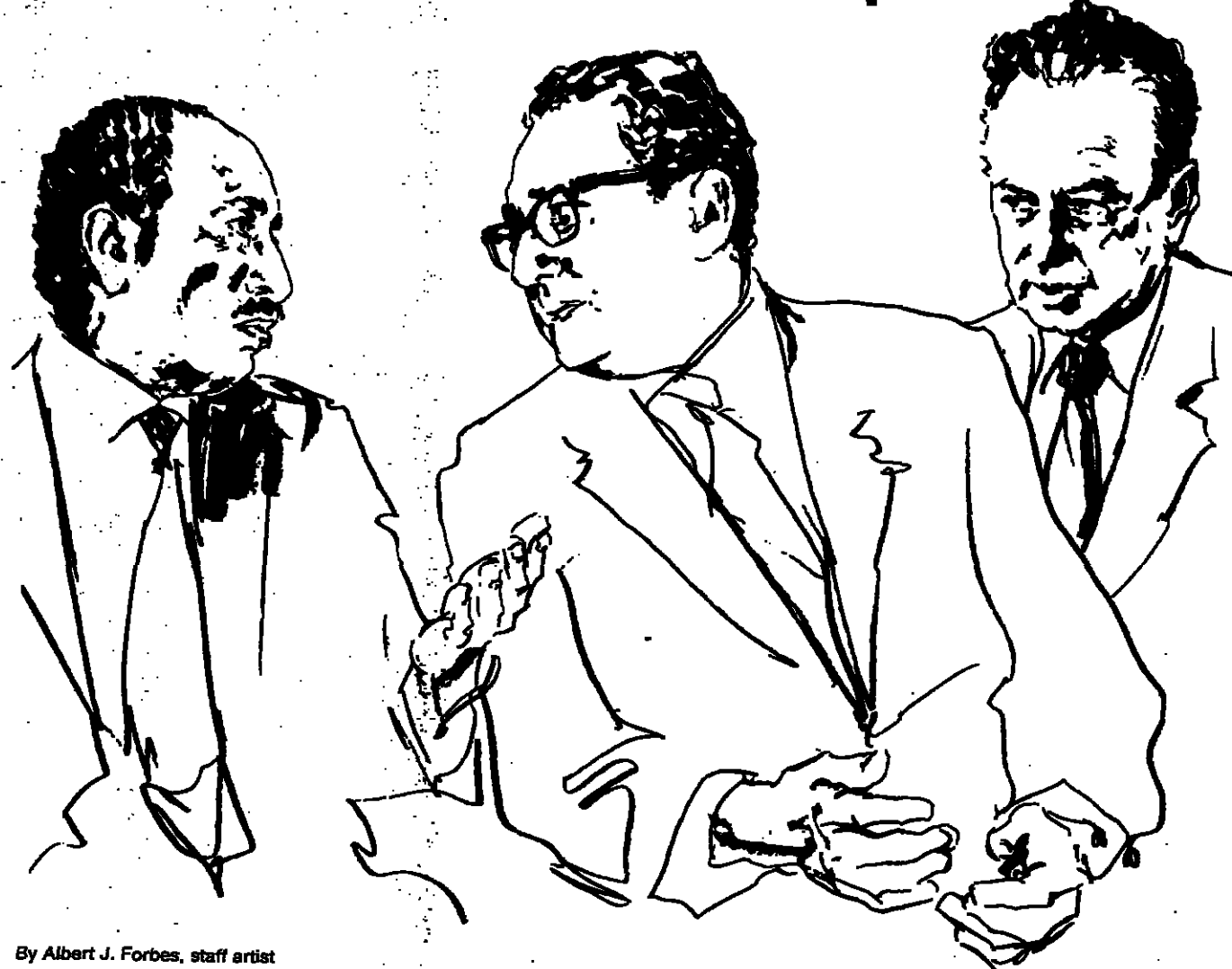
Seven guerrillas and at least five Israelis were killed in the 12-hour battle between the raiders and Israeli troops.

An eighth raider was captured alive. The guerrillas, who landed from two rubber dinghies, seized a number of hostages in the hotel and demanded the release of Arab prisoners held in Israel, including Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, convicted last year of smuggling arms to the Al Fatah organization in Jerusalem.

Israeli eagerness to help Dr. Kissinger bring about a second-stage Israeli-Egyptian agreement has been spurred recently by the growing likelihood of the resumption of the Geneva conference by the summer, diplomatic sources here state.

Unlike the Kissinger talks, Israel will have to face in Geneva all "frontline" Arab states at one and the same time. Moreover, the Soviet Union also will be present, and the Soviets are seen here as no less hostile toward Israel than the Arabs.

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By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist

Kissinger, the middle man between Egypt's Sadat and Israel's Rabin

Mideast diplomacy builds to climax

By Joseph C. Harsch

The climactic moment of 18 months of American diplomacy has arrived. U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is about to start his latest round of talks with Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat at Aswan. Together, they are seeking the formula for an Egyptian statement that will unlock the door to a settlement in the Middle East.

The essential goal is a formal document signed by Egypt that Israel Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin can present to the Knesset (Parliament) in Jerusalem as convincing evidence

PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

that Egypt is ready and willing to live at peace with Israel.

But that document must not appear in Arab eyes to be a separate peace between Egypt and Israel that ignores the unsatisfied interests of Syria and the Palestinians: If it went that far President Sadat, would be seen as a "traitor" to the other Arabs and would lose not only the respect of

the others but the essential financial backing of the richest and most powerful Arab of the 20th century — King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

Secretary Kissinger has been building toward this weekend ever since he succeeded in getting Israelis and Egyptians to stop fighting each other in October, 1973. His first step was a cease-fire. His second was persuading the Israelis to release their stranglehold on the Egyptian Third Army. His third was a limited Israeli withdrawal from the banks of the Suez Canal permitting the Egyptians to reoccupy both banks, with a United

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Kissinger pleases Wales, Britain vexes Europe

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Flustered and pleased by the international attention showered on them, the citizens of Cardiff, Wales, turned out to welcome an illustrious visitor, American Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Dr. Kissinger came to Cardiff Thursday to honor his British colleague, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, before setting out on his latest Middle East peacemaking tour.

Cardiff is making "Big Jim" a freeman of the city. He has represented one of its constituencies in Parliament for 30 years.

The whole occasion is, perhaps, a useful reminder that the so-called special relationship between Britain and the United States has always been primarily a matter of personal ties at many differing levels of society, from Browns looking up fellow Browns to Winston Churchill's transatlantic telephone calls to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

[A crowd of about 300 demonstrators booed Dr. Kissinger on his arrival at Cardiff's City Hall, Reuter reported. The demonstrators included Greeks and Greek Cypriots protesting American policy toward Cyprus, and students protesting alleged American involvement in the Chilean coup. The Secretary of State seemed unperturbed by the booing.]

In the arena of practical politics, however, there are other matters for Britain to be thinking about right now. The nine members of the European Common Market are holding a summit conference in Dublin, the Irish capital, next week.

Crucial effect on vote

Britain has been a long time making up its mind whether or not it really wants to be politically and economically in the Europe from which a ribbon of salt water still keeps it geographically apart.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson has promised voters a referendum to see whether they want to stay in the

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U.S. trains Arabs, Israelis

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

What's happening at the large Redstone missile arsenal at Huntsville, Ala., may not be too surprising, but it certainly underscores U.S. "evenhandedness" in the Mideast, some military officials wryly suggest:

Israeli, Saudi Arabian, and Iranian technicians all are being trained on two different missile systems.

Some observers on Capitol Hill argue that what it really illustrates is the increasing role of the United States as the main arms supplier of the Persian Gulf-Mideast region — and the need for a comprehensive congressional overview of the impact of that military aid.

The Pentagon declines to say whether the men are billeted together, or whether they have on- or off-duty contact. But what is clear is that the Pentagon is pressing forward with training on two different missile systems — the surface-to-surface Lance missile for the Israelis and the surface-to-air Hawk missiles for the Saudis and Iranians.

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Cambodia aid outlook: food only Congress may OK arms for S. Vietnam

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Here is the outlook for administration requests for military and economic aid to Cambodia and Vietnam on the basis of new congressional soundings, as Senate committee hearings opened into Cambodian aid:

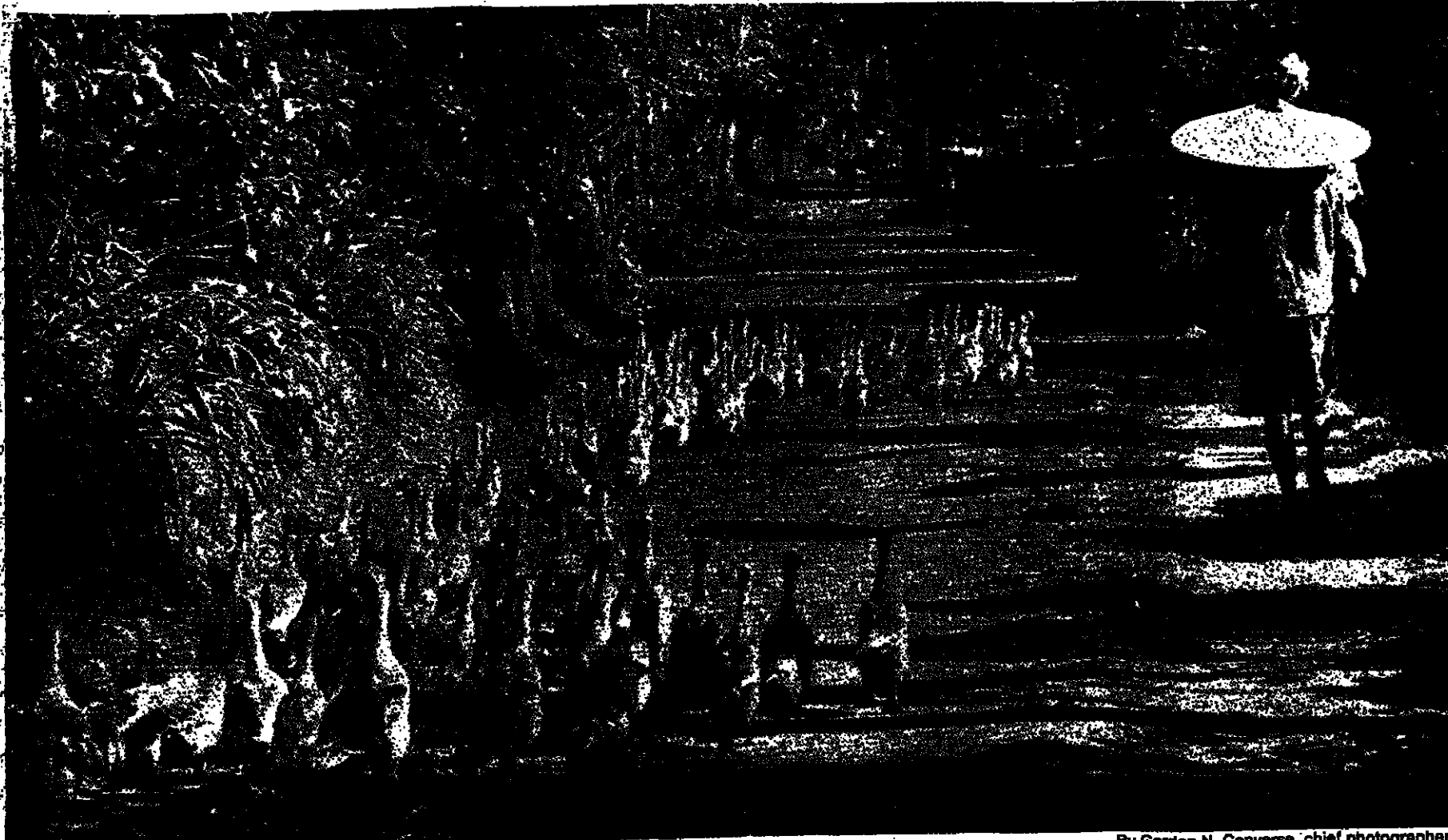
• Congress almost surely will approve additional food aid to embattled Cambodia, probably the full \$73 million the Ford administration seeks. Action will be taken quickly, probably completed before Congress recesses in two weeks for Easter.

• Chances of congressional approval, however, are "very dim" for the additional military aid to Cambodia sought by the President. Without this additional ammunition and other military supplies, say administration officials from the President on down, the Lon Nol government now besieged in Phnom Penh likely will not be able to survive until the onset of the rainy season which begins in June.

• The possibility remains of a compromise bill to provide some military aid to South Vietnam in exchange for a definite ending date to all aid to that nation, economic as well as military.

This week Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho and James B. Pearson (R) of Kansas, proponents of such a compromise, are expected to introduce legislation.

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Click in Ball

An orderly march to the pond—with a little help from their 'shepherd'

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

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Conservatives lose another round

Senate makes filibuster cutoff a bit easier

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"The junior Senator from Nebraska is very disturbed," said a short man in a tweed coat on the floor of the Senate this week.

The seven senators present, out of a membership of 100, nodded gravely as Carl T. Curtis, conservative Republican from Nebraska, voiced doubts about coming closer to majority control by altering "Rule 22," thus curbing filibusters.

They were shortly outvoted overwhelmingly, 73-21, on a battlefield

moving implacably toward a climax.

Almost certainly the proposed revised Senate cloture rule (Rule 22) will make it easier to pass social-welfare and civil-rights legislation and to enact backed up bills like no-fault auto insurance, extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, health programs, and consumer protection.

Filibuster filibuster

While the administration has called for speedy action to fight the recession, the Senate has been slowed down by a filibuster to defend filibusters that began when Congress convened Jan. 14.

As a practical example of what goes

on, opponents of an easing of Rule 22 have delayed other legislation by having the clerk "read the journal." On March 4, at the request of Sen. James B. Allen (D) of Alabama, several hours were occupied as the clerk read the journal of Feb. 22, Feb. 24, Feb. 25, Feb. 26, Feb. 27, Feb. 28, and March 3. Portions of the Bible, and other material, were read to take up time.

Few in the public galleries, listening to senators speak their technical phrases, could understand that big stakes were involved in a battle that even produced violent denunciations of Vice-President Rockefeller, the presiding officer.

To the galleries, it is almost a foreign language. Sen. Alan Cranston (D) of California says he voted "to reconsider the tabling motion."

Assistant Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D) of West Virginia asks the presiding officer to "clear the well" (meaning to stop conversations on the floor).

For 40 years filibusters blocked civil-rights legislation, when reformers could not get the then-required two-thirds majority to apply cloture.

Deep emotions are involved. "If this body ever goes to what we call majority cloture, for whatever reason," declares Sen. John C. Stennis (D) of Mississippi, "the Senate will never be the same again."

In 1917 the Senate shifted slightly from requiring a two-thirds vote of all the Senate, present or absent, to apply cloture to merely two-thirds of those present.

60 votes required

The latest softening requires a three-fifths vote of total membership — 60 senators to end filibusters. But there is one exception. It is a compromise proposal that any future attempts to change Senate rules could be passed only by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

Offhand, the change does not seem much. But the Consumer Protection Agency bill got a 64 to 34 majority last year against a filibuster, and failed because it was three votes short of two-thirds. It would have passed under the three-fifths rule. It comes up again this year.

Senate sentiment has hardened against the latest filibuster amidst White House cries of urgency.

Reuss challenges Fed policies

House votes to direct Federal Reserve to boost money supply, fight recession

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Does the Federal Reserve system, which regulates the U.S. money supply, owe the public an "IOU" for contributing to the recession?

Key congressional leaders increasingly are saying so, and demanding reforms to make the system more publicly responsible.

New House Banking Committee Chairman Henry S. Reuss (D) of Wisconsin urges congressional intervention to correct Federal Reserve Board central-bank policies, which he says, have been "consistently on the wrong track," and to instill "social purpose" into local bank lending.

"The 'Fed' isn't more than 20 percent responsible for our woes," he told reporters at a breakfast meeting, "but that's 19 percent too much."

His charges reinforce those recently levied by the chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota. He accuses the nation's central bank of "promoting economic strangulation," and urges Congress to "get a hold of this Federal Reserve Board situation before they take us down the drain."

Showing an inclination to do just that, the House of Representatives



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Reuss—takes aim at Fed

this week voted, 367 to 55, to direct the board to increase the nation's money supply to lower long-term interest rates. A similar resolution is pending in the Senate.

Although not legally binding, Banking Committee Chairman Reuss claims the action "speaks very forcefully to the 'Fed' " and it will comply.

Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns objects that the board's control over long-term inter-

est rates is "very limited," and attempts to lower them could trigger the "perverse" result of raising them even higher.

Other changes urged

Representative Reuss, who earlier this year replaced long-time committee chairman Wright Patman (D) of Texas, proposes other reforms to democratize the nation's banking system:

• Central bank holdings. He suggests that the "Fed," besides swelling the money supply, increase its investment in "housing-oriented" securities to stimulate the slumping housing industry.

"It is its pure, doctrinaire refusal to do so," Mr. Reuss charges, "that has gotten this country into the trouble we're now in."

• Central bank secrecy. Mr. Reuss urges opening up to public and press the minutes of the Federal Reserve Board's important Open Market Committee. The only reason for keeping them secret, he claims, is to cover up "wrongheaded" decisions. He proposes accomplishing the change by "voluntary agreement" rather than legislation.

• Local bank lending. Mr. Reuss says "decent reporting methods" by local banks might "crank into the banking industry a measure of social purpose."

Soviet violinist given exit permit

Vienna
A young Soviet violinist who sought political asylum in Australia last August and then changed his mind has been granted permission to emigrate there, Australian officials here have said.

They said Georgi Ermolenko and his parents would be allowed into Australia after normal health checks.

Lesser of conflicts

For the Shah, on the other hand, to cease his support of the Kurds against Iraq would seem equally unlikely. In the opinion of Iranian intelligence, if the Iraqis were not preoccupied with the Kurds they would turn their considerable energies toward the south to other areas where they are in conflict with Iran.

These include the Shatt al Arab



Rep. Abzug clashes ...



... with CIA's Coby

Probe of CIA is already embarrassing U.S.

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Like sparks from a burning fuse, CIA disclosures and charges continue to flare forth even before the two congressional investigations get fully under way. What has come out thus far illustrates the potential for embarrassment that the coming probes hold for the United States Government.

Meanwhile, the congressional

probes themselves continue to organize — hiring staff and planning approaches. The important meeting between the two committee chairmen — Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho and Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi (D) of Michigan — has not yet been held, due apparently to press of other business. For weeks the Senate has been tied up in a filibuster over filibusters; additionally, in the past week Senate Church actively has been seeking a compromise over Vietnam aid.

Purpose of the expected meeting, which the two chairmen agreed on at a brief picture-taking session, was to find some way to divide the committee workload and responsibilities, thus expediting the investigations and preventing duplication of effort.

Out in the open this week are: • Charges the CIA may have been involved in efforts to assassinate leaders of three nations — Cuba's Fidel Castro, the Dominican Republic's Rafael Trujillo, and the Congo's Patrice Lumumba. The CIA denies the charges; yet the reports continue, one adding that the CIA orally briefed President Ford on possible links to attempted assassinations, a briefing that supposedly shocked him.

• Public explanation for the first time by CIA director William E. Colby of the CIA's system of filing names — which, he said, includes an unknown number of Americans.

• Mr. Colby's admission to Rep. Bella Abzug (D) of New York, chairwoman of the House subcommittee holding hearings on the privacy aspect of CIA activities, that the CIA had kept a file on her since 1963, and that some of its contents were obtained by opening her private mail. He told her that the CIA would not continue such files.

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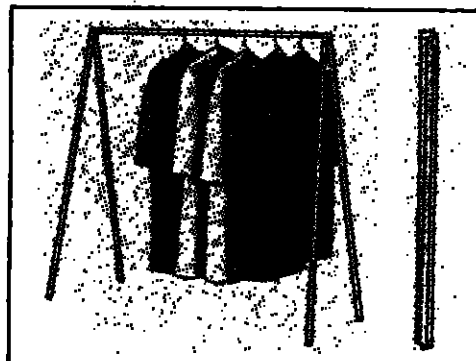
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مكتبة ابن رشد

Rome parley criticized

Italian emigrants demand more rights

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

valuable contribution to the Italian budget.

Pattern changed

Representatives of the 6 million Italians who live and work overseas because there are no jobs for them at home are angry at the meager results of a migrants conference just held in Rome by the Italian Government, which paid air fares for delegations from all over the world.

"I am ready to explode at the way we have been manipulated," said Pino Bossi, who lives in Australia and has written books on migrant problems.

"In six days, I heard more politicians than workers talking," said Dino Di Croce, a trade union official in Stuttgart, West Germany.

In spite of rhetorical promises to give Italian workers overseas the same rights as those at home, with speeches from the entire political establishment including Prime Minister Sigor Moro and an audience with Pope Paul, the conference failed to implement the emigrants' demands — mainly the right to vote only about 7 percent do so at present, better consular assistance, and economic help.

Demands 70 years old

These are exactly the same demands put to the first emigrants conference held here over 70 years ago.

During the past century, Italy has exported over 30 million workers abroad — a third of them to the United States, where the vast majority have taken U.S. citizenship. Other Italian workers' communities are scattered all over the world. Two million live in Latin America, 2½ million in various European countries, 288,000 in Canada, 290,000 in Australia.

In the peak days of emigration before World War I, the King of Italy used to send a band to play on the quayside in Naples as the emigrant ships pulled away to give thousands of unemployed a new life across the ocean. It was a neat solution to a demographic problem, and emigrants' emittances have always made a

The pattern of emigration has changed since World War II. Most Italians now looking for work seek it in the more prosperous countries of the European Community, not across the Atlantic. And their numbers are fewer. From a peak of 873,000 migrants in 1913, the annual figures show a drop to 141,000 in 1972.

What worries the Italian Government, however, is the possibility that millions of Italians working in other European countries, particularly West Germany, France and Switzerland, will be forced to return home because of rising unemployment.

A growing tide of frustrated and angry migrants already has returned with no new skills and little else gained. Their jobs in Europe were mostly as building laborers, in service industries, and mining. On their return they tend to drift back to agriculture, carpentry, bricklaying, hotels and restaurants.

The only real solution to the migrant problem will be when sufficient jobs are created to absorb the labor surplus in southern Italy. Until then the European Community ideal of free circulation of labor means a grim, enforced exodus, not a free decision for most Italians.

Irish Republican Army turns toward politics

Cease-fire in North opens way for pamphleteering in South during summitry of Common Market nations in Dublin

By Jonathan Hirsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The nine Common Market heads of state coming to Dublin on Monday for a two-day summit need not expect any violence from the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Thanks to the illegal provisional IRA's cease-fire in Northern Ireland, the provisionals' Dublin headquarters is concentrating on political action.

A new campaign to educate the people is being launched with posters, pamphlets, and public meetings, according to Sean O'Bradaigh, spokesman for the provos' legal political wing, Sinn Féin.

Waited for cease-fire

Mr. O'Bradaigh told me that as long as a war situation had existed in Northern Ireland this political drive had had to take second place.

But now the provisionals welcome the opportunity to focus all their efforts on politics while the Irish Republic holds the presidency of the European Community and is in the international limelight.

Two blocks from the provisionals' Dublin headquarters, Irish Foreign Ministry officials inside ornate Iveagh House are making final arrangements for the summit conference.

Inside the provos' dingy Kevin Street headquarters, Sean O'Bradaigh dismissed the summitry pomp.

"There will be very important people driving up and down Dublin in very big cars," he said. "Meanwhile, a thousand car assembly workers face being out of their jobs. And thousands of small farmers are being put off their holdings. Our aim is to show up these contradictions, to pull back the curtain and show what is behind."

"After two years of Irish membership [of the Common Market], we have not had prosperity here," said Mr. O'Bradaigh. "There are less people at work in this country now, less farmers on the land."

Common Market rejected

The provisionals reject the Common Market as a rich man's club that will strip Ireland of any national identity and force workers to emigrate to European industrial centers. Instead, the provos want a trading agreement with Europe. They argue that due to recent mineral finds outside the Common Market "we could exploit these riches in commerce with all friendly nations, in a manner that would ensure an equitable distribution of wealth to all our people."

To get their arguments across, the provos have published a wide range of

well-written and expertly designed pamphlets. They allege the public is kept in the dark by tight government censorship and restrictions on all provisional Sinn Féin activity.

'Military' threat

According to the provos, such restrictions North and South of the border may force them to revert to military means if the political drive fails again. Others say the provos are themselves to blame for their repeated failure North and South to attract votes.

Mr. O'Bradaigh said the movement's priority remains unchanged — to end British imperialism in Ireland.

"The struggle of the Irish people down the centuries has been to get control of our own affairs," he said. "We have had our Common Market before — the act of union in 1800 when England grew rich at our expense."

He said James Connolly, the champion of the Irish working class, came to the conclusion in 1913 that you could not liberate the working people of Ireland while there was British control. And Mr. Connolly pointed out that "it's not good enough just raising the green flag over Dublin Castle. The British will still rule by virtue of their financial institutions."

While the nine Common Market leaders discuss international aims at their summit conference on Monday, the provos will hold a public meeting

nearby. They will be appealing for support for their campaign for Irish withdrawal from the Common Market.

Five years ago, the Irish Republican Army and its Sinn Féin political front split into the Marxist-oriented official wing and the militant provisional wing. Now the official IRA/Sinn Féin has lost another group which has formed the IRSP (Irish Republican Socialist Party). One IRSP leader is the heroine of the Northern Irish barricades, Mrs. A. McAliskey, the former Bernadette Devlin, once a fiery member of the British Parliament.

This latest split has brought a series of gun battles in Belfast and Dublin between the two factions. Official IRA leaders say they have proof that their former colleagues are carrying out a murder campaign and are making deliberate sectarian attacks on Northern Irish Protestants in a drive to wreck the present cease-fire.

Air Force to drop 3,675 civilian workers

Washington
The Air Force is dropping 3,675 workers from its payroll to save an estimated \$47 million a year, the Pentagon has announced.

The job cut affects civilian workers at five air-logistics centers around the United States.

Conversions, new ships buoy Navy's active fleet

By the Associated Press

Norfolk, Va.

Despite the removal of 46 U.S. warships from active and reserve service by July, 1976, the active fleet will sustain a net loss of only 11 ships and the reserve fleet 3, the Navy says.

Conversions and new construction will make up the difference, leaving 90 vessels on the active roster instead of the current 501.

The reserve fleet will go from 66 ships to 63.

Eighteen of the ships being deleted are attached to the Atlantic Fleet, 14 to the Pacific Fleet, and 14 to the Naval Reserve Force.

The reductions are "a continuation of the Navy's program to achieve a more modern fleet within available monetary resources," a Navy spokesman says.

Could the headquarters of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa be in Johannesburg, South Africa?

There's no reason why it couldn't except that South Africa itself is barred from this Commission.

Many people are surprised to hear that we were expelled some years ago from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa on purely ideological grounds. One pundit remarked at the time:

"The door has been shut on the one country most likely to cure Africa's many economic ailments."

South Africa is one of only twenty six industrially developed countries in the world and the only one in Africa — according to the United Nations.

It is the only country in Africa that still has food for others after having fed its own. It leads the continent in every form of technical know-how and research.

Small wonder then that many African states have bypassed the U.N. Economic Commission to seek our assistance.

In 1974, for example, we despatched 14.9 million doses of veterinary vaccine to eight of our black neighboring countries.

There's absolutely no reason why Johannesburg should not host the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa — provided South Africa is accepted back as a full member.



Further information about South Africa can be obtained from: The Information Counsellor, South African Embassy, 3051 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., WASHINGTON D.C. 20008.

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Indians rally in protest of Mrs. Gandhi

Leader's troubles in halting poverty, corruption
bring her another woe—growing moral opposition

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hundreds of thousands of Indians have demonstrated peacefully in New Delhi against what they believe is the ineffectiveness of the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

More accurately, perhaps, they were voicing their disappointment at Mrs. Gandhi's failure (as they see it) to use more effectively the whopping vote of confidence she got in the general election of 1971.

The majority she won in Parliament in that election has not been whittled away. Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party still dominates Parliament — on paper at least. And Thursday's demonstration in the capital was not organized by the opposition parties on the parliamentary benches.

The man who brought out the masses on the streets of New Delhi was Jayaprakash Narayan — known to most Indians as "JP." He is not the leader of the political party but of a general protest movement that has been growing in strength across India for some time. His force is moral rather than political.

Receptive ears

Mr. Narayan is a survivor of late Mahatma Gandhi's peaceful protest movement that was so effective in securing the withdrawal of the British



Indira Gandhi

Her government scolded



Reformer 'JP' Narayan

allowing the whole democratic process in India to become imperiled.

allowing the whole democratic process in India to become imperiled.

Growing problem

Mr. Narayan has been trying in recent months to topple the state government in Bihar, where corruption is particularly rife. And it was in Bihar, early in January, that one of Mrs. Gandhi's most controversial Cabinet colleagues, Rail Minister L. N. Mishra, was assassinated. (There is no suggestion that Mr. Narayan himself was in any way responsible.) Mr. Mishra was at the center of charges that the government itself in New Delhi was touched by corruption.

The Narayan movement is a growing problem for Mrs. Gandhi and its effect on the next general election is unpredictable. It presents a dilemma for Mrs. Gandhi since it operates within no framework of political parties. Yet in its present form, it has the capacity to spoil government's operations even if it has no capacity to form a government itself.

20,000 on duty

Thursday's demonstration in New Delhi was the biggest in the Indian capital in years. Some put the number of participants at more than a half million. Twenty thousand security men were on duty guarding government buildings and Mrs. Gandhi's home. But since Mr. Narayan preaches love, not war, to use a current cliché, the demonstrators remained impressively peaceful.

Leaders still prefer anonymity

Achievements, failures of Ethiopian junta

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

One year after the first Ethiopian military revolts, which culminated in the deposing of Emperor Haile Selassie last September, how much has changed here?

What has the deliberately anonymous provisional military government achieved thus far in revitalizing this backward, mismanaged country?

An impartial assessment shows some solid achievements, as well as a number of continuing liabilities.

Experts on the scene consider it remarkable that the old order has been removed and its power dismantled without precipitating a full-scale civil war other than that already taking place in Eritrea.

Little violence involved

Aside from one massive and sharply condemned execution of former officials, moreover, the change-over has been accomplished with little bloodshed. Thus the provisional military government is credited with thoroughness in grabbing control and preventing any counter-coup from gathering momentum.

Considering the vastness of Ethiopia's problems and the built-in nature of the Selassie regime after nearly 45 years in power, these are solid achievements.

The provisional government also has handed down new principles for the nation to follow, including sweeping nationalization of business and industry, and more recently, confiscation of all farming and grazing land.

Students sent out

It has put a once revered and popular Emperor into detention and has castigated his cohorts for most of the country's shortcomings, without stirring national unrest.

Taking a leaf from Peking's book, it has sent thousands of university students, plus eleventh and twelfth graders, off to the countryside to tell farmers about present and future changes, thereby ridding the capital city of possibly troublesome student elements. In the process it has given some young people a sense of participating in the revolution against what was a feudal system up to only a year ago.

The negative side

All this, many concede, is on the plus side. But negative factors are very visible too.

"The ruling junta has not yet shaken down to a workable system of government," a foreign resident observed. He added that ministries still must refer everything back to the 120-member Provisional Military Administrative Council, commonly known as the Derg, for approval.

The unwieldy Derg is known to be full of differing opinions with the result that stagnation, lack of decision, and lack of action prevail on occasion. One such instance was the long delay in issuing the declaration on land reform.

The government also is criticized for closing the country's medical school, which is described as "incomprehensible in view of the need for doctors."

Doubts expressed

The rustication of students is held to be "a big gamble that may not work out" due to friction between partially educated youngsters and traditionally suspicious peasants. The regime is charged with providing insufficient preparation for so vast a program.

"I liked it better under the Emperor," said one student candidly. "What has the Army done for us?" His school is closed and he goes off to a rural area in two weeks.

"This government is popular with no one, although increasingly feared by all," grumbled an Addis Ababa businessman. "Many have not forgiven it for that massacre. Now there are other things to criticize, too." He meant the nationalization programs.

No new system

Still another complaint is that while the Derg has swept away the old system, it has not yet substituted a new one. "Today we have no national political party — just a social creed," an educated Ethiopian complained.

Even on the Eritrean insurrection, the provisional military government meets with much unofficial criticism. Fighting there might have been averted with greater political skill, it is asserted.

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Geothermal drilling pushed

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The family of H. L. Hunt, the late multi-millionaire oilman, has been snapping up a new type of federal lease.

The family is not buying the rights for oil or minerals, but for steam and hot water buried deep underground. The Hunts' interest is shared by most of the nation's oil companies and some electric utilities.

Rising oil prices are making geothermal deposits of the right sort potential bonanzas. Geothermal energy is considered a cheap, safe, and profitable way to make electricity.

As a result, exploration for reservoirs of high temperature underground water has steadily increased. This development, however, is being slowed by federal leasing procedures, shortages of equipment and supplies, and the difficulty of locating the desired sort of hot spots.

Optimism voiced

Nevertheless the ex-oil men who have turned to geothermal are optimistic about their future. True, the total amount of usable heat stored in the ground is a matter of intense debate: estimates of its contribution to the nation's energy needs by 1985 range from a half to 20 percent. But geothermal's economy is undisputed.

Today the Geysers plant in Niland, Calif., is the only plant in the U.S. that uses natural steam to generate electricity. It has operated since 1960 and produces two kilowatt hours for the same

cost as one kilowatt-hour generated at a nuclear power plant.

Robert Pavlovich, head of the Bureau of Land Management's Geothermal Office, admits that federal leases for geothermal development on public lands have been slow in coming.

Although entitled since 1970 by the Geothermal Act, his office issued the first non-competitive lease only last January. Working with a small staff, it took three years just to complete the required environmental impact statements, he says.

"Recently, though, we had a fire lit under us," says Mr. Pavlovich. He hopes to push through several hundred leases by July 1.

Private leases expanding

While federal leasing has languished, many companies have turned elsewhere. For instance, Gulf Geothermal has leased 3 million acres of private and state lands. According to its director, Robert W. Maxwell, Gulf has 55 to 60 prospective sites and hopes to drill six exploratory wells a year.

Maxwell would like to drill twice that many, but the difficulty of getting drilling rigs and supplies makes this impossible, he says. The same rigs are used for drilling oil wells. Transporting them to remote areas also is expensive and time consuming.

Add to this the fact that only one well in 18 may strike it hot and that after each success a number of other wells must be sunk in order to determine whether the reservoir is big enough to support a power plant. Against that background, the reasoning of those who predict only a slow growth for this energy resource becomes apparent.

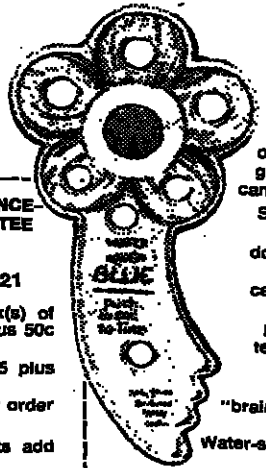
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Australia, Indonesia watch as East Timor nears independence

Portuguese shock waves reach Timor Sea

By Ann Miller
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra

Shock waves from the breakup of the Portuguese colonial empire now are being felt in force on the shores of the Timor Sea, which separates the Indonesian archipelago from the continent of Australia.

Indonesia clearly fears a communist coup by left-wing groups in the economically backward Portuguese colony of East Timor — one of the West's last holdouts on the Jakarta-ruled island chain.

Australia is caught in the middle. While sharing some of Jakarta's concern, Canberra is equally afraid of some precipitate action by the Indonesians that would upset peace in the region and threaten the emerging independence of Papua-New Guinea.

This fear has led to Australian newspaper reports that Indonesia plans to invade East Timor within the next few weeks.

Jakarta has denied any such intention, and government sources in Canberra, as well, are discounting the possibility of early military action.

Both capitals continue to broadcast their alarm, however.

Indonesia's official news agency, Antara, is charging that "leftist" groups have virtually taken over the eastern half of the divided island and that refugees have been crossing the border into Indonesian West Timor.

Whatever the degree of accuracy of these statements, Indonesia has a genuine concern that if the Portuguese elect a left-wing government next month, Lisbon might grant a quick independence to its old East Indies colony — under conditions that would lead to a Maoist-oriented regime.

A radical leftist government in the East Timor capital of Dili — smack in the middle of the whole Southeast Asia-Australian complex — is not something that either Jakarta or Canberra looks forward to.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Indonesia's President Suharto is understandably concerned that such a government might encourage separatist movements in neighboring islands that have been part of the sprawling Indonesian nation since independence was won from the Dutch in 1949.

Australia's Prime Minister Gough Whitlam has his own reasons to worry about such a government, sitting only 300 miles from his country's north-west shores — with uncharted oil reserves at its disposal and a strategic military location that might be opened to who-knows-what foreign power.

Mr. Whitlam is in a particularly embarrassing position:

Philosophically he supports an inde-

pendent East Timor, forming a government of its own choosing as the natural right of any freed colony. And he reportedly conveyed this to President Suharto in their meeting last September.

Practically speaking, however, incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia would be much preferable to the uncertainties and potential dangers of a hostile government on the island. And Mr. Whitlam let this, too, be known to Mr. Suharto.

But in any case, Australia could not easily condone a military intervention by the Indonesians — morally or practically — and this is the message Canberra now is urgently seeking to impress on Jakarta.

Australians are already touchy about Indonesia's detaining of political dissidents. They might well be upset at the thought of former Royal Australian Air Force Sabre jets, given to Indonesia, being used to attack the Timorese. It has already been asked: Would Papua New Guinea be the next target?

Some observers here believe that disapproval expressed in Australia and elsewhere may already have checked a possible Indonesian invasion, at least for the time being.

Commerce Department plans trade trips abroad

By Reuter

Washington — The U.S. Commerce Department recently said it would sponsor exhibitions of American-made equipment in the Soviet Union, Hungary, and West Germany this year.

The department will display American-made pumps and compressors at an international trade fair in Moscow on April 1-10; air conditioning equipment in Frankfurt, West Germany on May 13-17; and business equipment at the international fair in Budapest, Hungary, on May 21-28.

Reporters' fight it again

awfully amended law California tested

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles — Despite a post-Watergate lull, reporters' rights to keep their sources confidential in the United States are under attack.

Case in the courts in Fresno, Calif., for instance, challenges California's newly amended shield law — considered by many to be one of the best "freedom of the press" laws in the states.

The state shield here ultimately is 25 others across the United States could also be in constitutional jeopardy.

Twenty-six states now afford news

representatives some type of immunity against arrest and criminal punishment for refusing to identify sources. But roughly half of the laws are "substantial qualifications," without Paul Fisher, director of the University of Missouri's Freedom of Information Center.

Current status of laws

Mr. Fisher, in a telephone interview, capsules the current status of shield laws and prospects of legislation protecting news sources.

Typical state statutes are "quali-

fy," not "absolute." Those being tested by legislatures afford report-

ers and other media representatives immunity from disclosing sources in

criminal cases. Exceptions are

made in the information: is relevant to criminal charge; cannot be ob-

tained by any other means; and is of compelling and overriding interest

for justice to be served. For example, Minnesota's law fits this pattern.

"Absolute" shields — such as those in California and Nebraska — are facing judicial challenges or almost certainly will in the future.

Contempt citations issued

The current California case involves reporters from the Fresno Bee who recently were issued multiple contempt citations for refusing to reveal the source of articles dealing with confidential grand-jury testimony.

Superior Court Judge Denver C. Peckinpaugh flatly says that California's shield law is inapplicable because it usurps the court's authority.

The three reporters — who refused to reveal sources — say they are ready to be sentenced on contempt charges and then appeal the case.

Appeals indicated

Bee attorneys indicate they will carry this matter to the U.S. Supreme Court, if necessary.

There is little chance that a federal shield law — either absolute or qualified — will be passed by Congress this year.

U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston (D) of California, who pushed for an unqualified shield in the past, says there is widespread disagreement in Congress and even among the media over how broad the protection should be.

However, three bills are already in the congressional hopper. Two introduced by U.S. Reps. Bella S. Abzug and Edward I. Koch (both New York Democrats) offer newsmen full protection against revealing sources.

A third — with broad qualifications, such as waiving protection where disclosure of "indispensable" material to the case is involved — is sponsored by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D) of Wisconsin.

A U.S. Supreme Court test of shield laws seems inevitable, experts say. Up to now, the court has sidestepped focusing on the issue. The court refused, for example, to review the case of Los Angeles Times reporter William Farr who was cited for contempt and jailed for 48 days for refusing to reveal the source of stories about the Charles Manson murder trial.

\$5 billion sought for cities

By the Associated Press

Washington — A cross section of the nation's mayors says the best way to help the faltering economy is to pump \$5 billion in federal funds into the cities.

The request for emergency federal aid was repeated throughout a two-day meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. They also called for \$100 million to provide summer jobs for young people.

Several mayors said they could put federal funds to quicker and better use to help the economy than any other plans suggested.

"The cities can do it faster," Mayor Abraham Beame of New York said. "The cities know where the needs for the money are."

"We have the kind of public service needs in our own communities to best use these kinds of money," said Mayor Thomas Bradley of Los Angeles. "We have the capacity to use it quickly and to use it well."

Mayor Paul Soglin of Madison, Wis., said the cities already have programs and machinery to carry them out. "The only thing lacking is the money," he added.

The mayors also repeated their familiar complaint that President Ford's proposed budget puts an economic strain on cities which must pick up social programs being cut by the federal government.

Mayor Ralph Perk of Cleveland, the largest city with a Republican mayor, said he believes President Ford will give some aid to the cities.

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tain's west star

By the Associated Press

London — Applause rolls over the fight night after night the latest recruit to Britain's classical theater, unknown cockney actor who has picked up scent of stardom.

There's even talk of naming him for the year of the year award stage debut in a role played by William Shakespeare.

Don't bark up the wrong tree. This thespian has legs, a hand-dog ex-cuse, and uses his s for effect.

Like a wire-haired fox terrier from a broken London home, he has won notices would not be disdained by legged actors such as Laurence Olivier. He's the part of Crab the in Shakespeare's "Gentlemen of Verona."

In inspired animal, depicting The Times, depicting Flicca as possessing an unerring instinct for heartless yawns and uncouth barks. The Guardian said: "The show is stolen by the dog." "Horry" was the word used for Flicca by the day Telegraph, which his "virtuoso performance, with its astonishing repertoire of growls, na, tail-wagging, niggling looks, and sudden changes of posture, le him the star of the ring."

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Russia woos Maldives for Indian Ocean base

By Reginald A. Nicholas
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Sri Lanka — Recent reports now have confirmed a longstanding suspicion that the Soviet Union is engaged in secret diplomatic talks with the government of the Maldives Islands to obtain base facilities for its fleet operating in the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union, it is understood, has offered in return substantial doses of economic aid under favorable terms to develop the islands' fishing and tourist potential — something the Republic of Maldives has been planning on in a big way to earn foreign exchange.

Although the young Islamic republic needs the aid, and is looking for investments from friendly sources with no strings attached, the government of Prime Minister Ahmed Zaki is reportedly against acceding to Moscow's request and is approaching its offer of economic assistance with considerable caution.

Peace zone proposed

One reason for this reluctance is Maldives' commitment to the Indian Ocean peace zone proposal.

On the other hand, Mr. Zaki, for financial reasons, was quite amenable to having the British Government maintain its Royal Air Force staging post on Gan Island, situated among the republic's most southerly atolls.

(The Labour Government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson has announced its decision to pull out of Gan Island, following a cutback in its defense forces east of Suez.)

In the eyes of the Maldivians, the RAF base is not seen as a restraint on their sovereignty. They say that Britain has never interfered with the internal affairs of the republic, and that at all times has respected its independence and sovereignty, obtained by treaty 10 years ago.

Although it maintains friendly ties with the Communist bloc, Mr. Zaki's government is decidedly pro-Western and prefers aid from that direction as well as from fellow Asian countries in order to develop the Maldives Republic's potential.

Sri Lanka is helping the republic to develop its airline and airport facilities, while India is providing assistance to develop its fisheries, shipping, and air transport ventures and Japan its fishing industry.

The republic's basic industry is fishing. Its seas abound with skipjack tuna, bonito, and several other varieties, most of which are fished by long-liners from Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, and the Soviet Union. Whatever is harvested by the Maldivians is processed and exported to Sri Lanka, yielding nearly two-thirds of the republic's foreign-exchange earnings.

Tourist prospects bright

Tourism is another industry which offers unlimited scope for development. Attracted by its golden and unpolluted beaches which are unparalleled, several Western and American tourists who visit Sri Lanka now fly over for short visits to the Maldives Islands in Sri Lanka's Air Force planes.

The Maldives Islands lie about 400 miles southwest of Sri Lanka. They are composed of a cluster of nearly 2,000 pearly-white coral islands.

The islands cover an area of about 470 miles from north to south and about 70 miles (at the widest point) from east to west. The islands are grouped together in clusters called atolls, numbering 19, which are separated from one another by large stretches of the ocean.

Some of the islands are very small and only about 210 are inhabited. The total population is a little more than 90,000. The capital is Male with a population of about 12,000.

Railroads can't handle flood of goods to Mideast

By Reuter

Customers in Middle East oil-producing countries have bought so many industrial goods in Western Europe in recent months that the railroads can no longer transport them, a spokesman for the West German railroads said here.

He said the West German railroads were no longer accepting goods for the Middle East because they could not guarantee that they would reach their destination.

The spokesman said 151 railway freight cars loaded with more than 4,500 tons of machinery for Iran and Syria were stuck at the East-West German border because Poland was refusing to admit more than 15 cars a day for transit through its territory.

Transit through Turkey was almost impossible, the spokesman said, because the Turkish authorities were

restricting transit to 80 cars a day and these were all required for goods from Bulgaria and Greece.

West German railroad experts estimate that, including consignments from other countries, hundreds of trucks consigned to the Middle East are piling up at various borders because transit has been restricted.

The railroad transport capacity of the buyer countries is also inadequate to cope with the flood of goods arriving from Western Europe, West German railroad officials said.

Goods affected include tractors, farm machinery, chemicals, automobiles, spare parts for road vehicles as well as refrigerators.

In one case, after bargaining for a month with a Communist transit country, the West German railroads had to haul a consignment of 160 automobiles, destined for Iran, back from the border to the port of Bremen where they were finally put aboard ship.

Better language standards urged

British survey suggests more complex society requires greater precision in reading, writing

By Reuter

London

Is the standard of written and spoken English declining in the country of Shakespeare, Milton, and Jane Austen?

This is an emotional issue for many in Britain who believe the country's greatest legacy to the world is its language and literature.

Amid widespread fears that the level of literacy among British schoolchildren has fallen in recent years, a government report just published here refuses to be alarmed but advises the country to pull up its socks.

The report stresses that standards need to be raised and that the process of teaching a child to speak, read, and write begins at home.

Teaching surveyed

A 19-member committee under the chairmanship of Sir Alan Bullock, a former vice-chancellor of Oxford University, historian, and biographer of Adolf Hitler, carried out a survey of English teaching in more than 1,800 schools.

Dealing with allegations from employers that young people joining them from school today cannot write grammatically, are poor spellers, and generally express themselves poorly, the Bullock report says standards of reading and writing need to be raised to fulfill increasingly exacting demands.

It emphasizes, however, that it is extremely difficult to say whether or not standards have actually fallen. It also says there is no evidence that literacy standards in England are lower than those of other developed countries.

Preparation stressed

The most valuable piece of advice a parent can be given, the report says, is to prepare the very young child for reading by holding him on the lap and reading aloud to him stories he likes over and over again.

Another early influence on literacy and spoken language is television. An intriguing aspect of the report is its investigation into the effects of the small screen, since British children between 5 and 14 years old spend an average of 25 hours a week watching television, according to recent figures.

The Bullock Committee says it believes "that the general effect of television watching has been to reduce the amount of time spent in private reading."

Not taken for granted

But it quickly adds that this conclusion has to be qualified. "For one thing it cannot be taken for granted that if there were no television, books would automatically be the magnet."

While regretting that children spend such long hours watching television, the report says the medium does have good effects on some aspects of children's language.

"While it is certainly true that television popularizes empty catchwords and current slang, it can also be shown to make the vocabulary of

the moment eminently available to children. . . . It is a remarkable fact that infants have the vocabulary, if not the concepts, of the technological, polluted, divided world that television presents to them."

The report concludes that what is needed is research into the development of television programs aimed at making parents aware of their children's language needs.

In its 600-page assessment of the current state of English in schools, the Bullock Committee touches on one part of the language that has puzzled and infuriated foreigners over the years — the illogicality of the spelling.

"English," the report says, "shares with French the disadvantage of being among the most complex in its spelling patterns."

Reforms opposed

However, a majority of the committee was unconvinced by arguments for a reform of the system of spelling.

Reflecting a general feeling that all is not as well as it could be with the level of literacy, the report says there is some evidence that seven-year-olds are not as advanced as before in those aspects of reading ability that are measured by tests.

To help stimulate reading, the report recommends that in primary schools — for children from 5 to 12 — the supply of narrative books and particularly good modern fiction be increased.

And it commends the expert ability of some teachers to bring the right book to the right child at the right time.

Eskimos seekin nation of own in north Canada

By the Associated Press

Ottawa — Eskimos in Canada's Northwest Territories want to carve out a new land for themselves which would be governed by their own people, would be called Nunavut — meaning Our Land.

A proposal for this, part of the Eskimo land claims, has been made at Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island where the Inuit Tapirisat Eskimo Brotherhood of Canada is holding meetings to firm up their demands.

The new territory would cover roughly of the Arctic beyond what known as the tree line. This runs from the northern border of Manitoba, Hudson Bay and snakes north westward across the territories for straight-line distance of more than 1,300 miles.

The area encompasses 932,000 square miles — about twice the area of Alaska. Of this, about 623,000 square miles are Arctic islands.

About 14,400 Eskimos live in the whole of the Northwest Territories along with about 6,000 Indians and 11,200 people of European descent.

The Eskimos in the Arctic are traditionally have hunted, trapped, fished for their livelihoods, but this on the wane because of federal programs aimed at their social improvement, officials here say.

About 80 miles of the Mackenzie River Delta, where there is oil and gas exploration, would fall under the Eskimo land claim. The claim also would include the Beaufort Sea where oil and natural gas have been discovered.

Baffin Island, also part of the claim has one of the world's richest iron-ore deposits. The Northwest Territories have deposits as well of lead, zinc and copper.

Powers sketched

The Eskimo Brotherhood said the boundaries of the territory should be finally determined by negotiation this spring between the federal government here and Inuit Tapirisat.

Powers of the new territory would include responsibility to develop programs along with Ottawa for education, social and economic development, protection of Eskimo culture, game management, mineral development, and protection of the environment.

"Consent of this government would be required in all federal government decisions which are vital to the well being of the Inuit," said the brotherhood.

It noted that suggestions to divide the vast Northwest Territories because of administrative difficulties have been made in the past.

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Greek Communist exiles weigh repatriation

By Reuters

Thousands of Greek communists who fled after the Greek civil war ended years ago may soon get the opportunity to return home. But some are not sure they want to go.

The problems are mostly human and practical, as the exiles contemplate uprooting families solidly established in towns and villages throughout Eastern Europe.

Large Greek colonies in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia include many who were born there, as well as others who married local men and raised families that have not longed for Greece.

Nevertheless, there has been a growing interest among exile communists since the new Greek democratic government of Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis announced readiness in January to consider repatriation requests.

Return is difficult. The Greeks form the largest single ethnic group in Eastern Europe, but the numbers are difficult to gauge accurately. Greek officials say there are between 80,000 and 80,000 living in communist countries, including 14,000 in the Soviet Union.

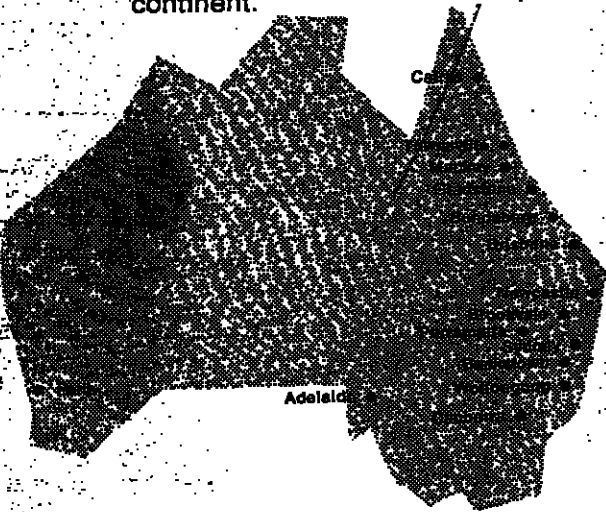
Greek officials say all refugees in the Soviet Union want to return to Greece, preferably all together. For many, this may be because of emigration residence in remote Soviet areas, around the Uzbek city of Samarkand.

The exiles are the last of 100,000 communist activists — some still charged with criminal charges in Greece — who fled to neighboring Yugoslavia and Bulgaria during and after the civil war, which almost led to communist rule in Greece. The revolt was crushed only with strong U.S. support for the royalist government.

Greek diplomats say some return as were granted even when Greece was under military rule until last year. The process now is likely to be accelerated.

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Manpower shortage perils South African mining

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

South Africa's rich gold and coal mines are facing an acute manpower shortage today.

The likely slackening of production of this country's money-earning ores is causing concern as both black and white miners continue to balk.

Already plans to recruit 20,000 black miners a year from Rhodesia as part of a five-year program have been announced. Rhodesia eventually may provide as many as 50,000 underground laborers for South Africa per year. But the first year's effort is expected to produce no more than 5,000.

Such an influx will help, but it will not solve the problem here. South Africa's gold mines alone have 380,000 men in service. This reportedly is only 73 percent of their normal below-ground complement.

One major setback has been the difficulty over Malawi's black min-

ers, many of whom are being repatriated as their contracts end.

Recruitment to halt

Malawi has decided to halt recruitment, which may have a drastic effect since President Banda's country in 1973 sent 109,000 miners to South Africa.

The Pretoria government also faces the possibility that when neighboring Mozambique becomes independent from Portugal this June 25, the Frelimo administration there may halt the flow of between 80,000 and 100,000 black miners a year to the Witwatersrand gold-mine complex.

Mozambique and Malawi alone account for nearly 200,000 of this country's overall total of 384,000 black miners. Some of Lesotho's 76,000 miners also have been repatriated due to strikes and unrest over pay provisions.

Other black African nations provide smaller numbers of miners. Included are Botswana with 20,000; Swaziland, 5,000; and Angola, 3,000.

South Africa's own blacks are reluctant to work in the mines because wages are relatively low and the work considered difficult and dangerous.

Imported labor also tends to be less politically active, being away from home.

As far as contributing countries are concerned, meanwhile, the providing of miners brings them badly needed hard currency in exchange. It also increases the purchasing power of their Africans.

White miner workers here, who are supervisory or security personnel, now are demanding a five-day week and threaten to take action if their request is not met. In one gold mine, white workers have used a new tactic of refusing to send black miners underground two hours ahead of themselves, which is the normal procedure. They have greatly curtailed production by this refusal.

Helpful gesture seen

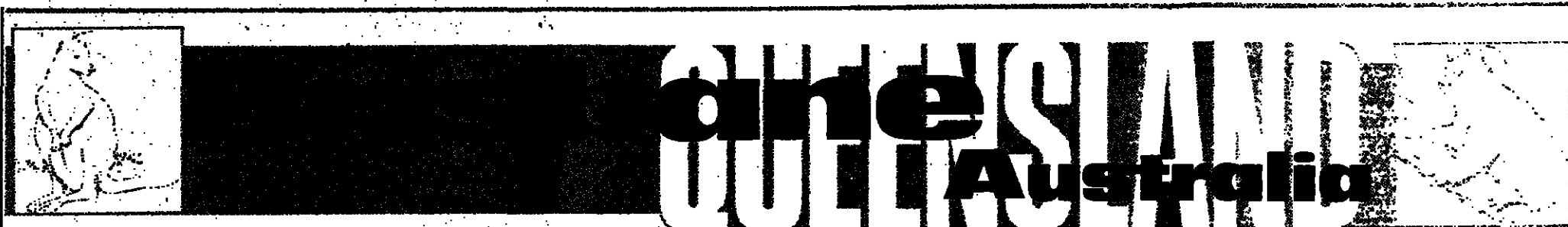
In the past, Rhodesia has not sent miners to South Africa, having plenty of work in its own mines. The offer of

Rhodesian miners therefore is regarded as a helpful gesture on the part of Prime Minister Ian Smith in return for South African help in the fight against guerrilla attacks.

Rhodesia has stipulated that South Africa cannot hire men who have worked in Rhodesian mines in the last year. Recruiting of miners also is aimed at tribal areas in the north where surplus manpower exists and cities such as Salisbury and Bulawayo where urban unemployment is a factor.

Pay rates for miners in South Africa have trebled in recent years, in a bid to attract the necessary numbers. This means that Rhodesians working in South African mines will earn up to five times as much as they would for mine work in their own nation.

Some Rhodesians are worried that this may draw too many men away, creating a potential shortage of mine and farm labor. They also wonder where returning miners can expect to find jobs at comparable wages in Rhodesia.



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U.S. tightens rules on vocational schools

By the Associated Press

Washington
New regulations to protect U.S. vocational students from being cheated and reduce multimillion-dollar defaults on federally insured loans have been issued by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Under the new rules, vocational-technical schools will be required to tell prospective students of how successful graduates were in finding a job.

In addition, the schools must supply students with detailed information about courses, faculty, facilities, and costs.

The schools and colleges

that prepare students for occupations or careers also must establish refund policies and determine through examination or other means that a student has the ability to benefit from instruction.

In the case of correspondence schools, a loan recipient must be enrolled in a course that requires 12 hours of preparation each week for at least 12 weeks. Banks are not allowed to turn over loan money to a student sooner than 30 days before graduation and, with the student's consent, may make payment directly to the school.

The regulations are a final version of an Oct. 17, 1974.

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Une nouvelle Afrique-Politik der USA?

Die Vereinigten Staaten haben eine "neue Aufschwung und neue Vision" in ihrer Afrika-Politik gesprochen - gerade zu einer Zeit, die sich Afrika durch die umstrittenen Ernennung Nathaniel Davis' zu einer Schlüsselposition im Außenministerium entfremdet haben.

Im vergangenen Jahr lag es an Präsident Ford, den Minister Kissinger und dem Kongress, durch ihr Vorgehen in einer Skala afrikanischer Fragen zu zeigen, daß sie beabsichtigen, ihr Versprechen zu erfüllen.

Als die Afrikaner vergangenen November ihre Besorgnis über die Abhängigkeit der Ford-Regierung von Kissinger mit der Versicherung ausgedrückt haben, daß die USA enger mit afrikanischen Ländern zusammenarbeiten und öffentlich mehr Kenntnis von ihnen nehmen würden.

Weniger als eine Woche nach dem ersten öffentlichen Hinweis auf die Aufnahme Afrikas in Form eines

Soviet Union produces more meat, milk

By the Associated Press

Washington - The Soviet Union is making significant progress in turning out more meat, milk, and poultry for consumers in spite of reduced grain harvests last year, according to a U.S. Agriculture Department expert.

The push by Moscow to put more of its products on Russian tables has been watched closely by department officials for some time as a sign that the Soviet Union probably will continue as a buyer of U.S. corn and other livestock feeds.

The major bright spot in the Soviet Union in some last year was the good performance of the livestock sector, which continued to move ahead strongly, Fletcher Pope Jr., special in the department's Economic Research Service, said.

Overall Soviet farm production rose 3 to 4 percent below 1973's and as the result of grain harvests smaller than expected, but Mr. Pope said those harvests still were the second largest in history.

scharfen Vorwurfs. Vor kurzem bedauerte er in einer Botschaft an die Organisation für Afrikanische Einheit (OAU), daß die OAU die Ernennung Davis' als Nachfolger Donald Easums zum Staatssekretär für afrikanische Angelegenheiten im Außenministerium verurteilte.

Easum hatte, nach Jahren diplomatischer Erfahrung in Afrika, offenbar während seiner verhältnismäßig kurzen Amtszeit als Staatssekretär für afrikanische Angelegenheiten das Vertrauen sowohl der schwarzen als auch der weißen Afrikaner gewonnen.

Davis, über dessen Bestätigung gegenwärtig im Senat debattiert wird, wird Widerstand entgegenzusetzen, da er in afrikanischen Angelegenheiten keine Erfahrung hat, obgleich er als Beamter im Außenministerium wegen seines Könnens und Pflichtbewusstseins sehr geachtet ist. Was die Afrikaner am meisten beunruhigt, ist die Tatsache, daß Davis während des Sturzes Präsident Allendes mit allen damaligen Kontroversen wegen der Tätigkeiten des CIA US-Botschafter in Chile war. Der Block der Schwarzen im Kongress fordert, daß Davis' Ernennung zurückgezogen werde.

In seiner Botschaft an die OAU sagte jedoch Dr. Kissinger, daß Davis "gerade deshalb" ernannt worden sei, weil er "den weiten Blick und das teilnahmevolle Verständnis" besitzt, "um an dieses wichtige Amt mit neuen Ideen heranzugehen".

Daß er das Amt für afrikanische Angelegenheiten als "wichtig" bezeichnet, ist ermutigend und wird ein Schritt vorwärts sein, wenn entsprechend gehandelt wird.

Nachstehend sind einige Punkte aufgeführt, die die Afrikaner im Auge behalten werden, wenn die US-Regierung ihre politische Haltung definiert:

• Die Frage der Hilfeleistungen. Werden sie weiterhin geschmälert werden?

• Die Präsenz der USA im Indischen Ozean. Werden die USA zu den afrikanischen Küstenstaaten praktisch sagen: "Seid ruhig, oder tragt die Konsequenzen", oder werden sie auf deren Besorgnisse eingehen und sich vielleicht bereit erklären, diese Angelegenheit mit der Sowjetunion zu besprechen?

• Die Aufhebung der von Senator Byrd eingebrachten Gesetzesvorlage gegen die von den Vereinten Nationen verhängten Sanktionen gegen Rhodesien. Wird sich die Regierung, von der bereits bekannt ist, daß sie die Aufhebung unterstützt, diesmal energisch dafür einsetzen?

• Die politische Linie in bezug auf Namibia (Südwestafrika). Die USA schlossen sich vergangenen Dezember dem einstimmigen Beschluß des Sicherheitsrates an, Südafrika aufzufordern, seine illegale Regierung in Namibia aufzugeben. Werden die USA diesen Standpunkt wieder vertreten, wenn der Rat zusammenkommt, um zu prüfen, ob Südafrika den Forderungen der UN Genüge leistet oder ob sie weitere Maßnahmen ergreifen müssen?

• Den Handel. Werden sich die USA den "niedrigsten Preisen" und anderen Abkommen anschließen, wovon sie sich bis jetzt zurückgehalten haben?

Dies sind nur einige der Punkte, in denen Afrika von den USA Interesse anstatt Gleichgültigkeit erwartet, um so mehr, als Dr. Kissinger "neuen Aufschwung und neue Inspiration" versprochen hat.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 28. Februar.]

Pour une nouvelle politique africaine

Les Etats-Unis ont promis à l'Afrique un « élan nouveau et une inspiration nouvelle » en matière de politique africaine - au moment même où ils se sont aliéné l'Afrique en raison d'une nomination à un poste clé du département d'Etat qui s'est avérée un sujet de controverse.

Il faudra que le président Ford, le secrétaire Kissinger et le Congrès prouvent par leurs actions sur toute une série de questions africaines, qu'ils ont l'intention de tenir leur promesse.

A propos de l'indifférence de l'administration Ford concernant l'indépendance africaine, M. Kissinger a répondu en septembre dernier, offrant des assurances selon lesquelles les Etats-Unis allaient travailler plus étroitement avec les pays d'Afrique et les porter davantage à la connaissance du public.

Il est ironique de constater que depuis lors son premier souci majeur public concernant l'Afrique s'est présenté sous forme d'un reproche tranchant. Dans un message adressé la semaine dernière à l'Organisation pour l'unité africaine (OUA), il a déploré le fait que l'OUA a condamné la nomination de Nathaniel Davis en remplacement de Donald Easum en qualité de secrétaire d'Etat adjoint aux affaires africaines.

M. Easum, après bien des années d'expérience diplomatique en Afrique, semblait avoir gagné la confiance des Africains, aussi bien noirs que blancs, au cours de son mandat diplomatique relativement court de secrétaire adjoint.

La confirmation de M. Davis est en ce moment en cours au Sénat et bien qu'il jouisse d'une grande estime en qualité de haut fonctionnaire aux Affaires étrangères en raison de son habileté et de son dévouement, il se heurte à une vive opposition due à son manque d'expérience dans les affaires africaines. Un des arguments qui touchent particulièrement les Africains est le fait que M. Davis était ambassadeur au Chili lors de la chute du président Allende, au moment de la controverse à propos du CIA. L'ensemble des noirs qui siègent au Congrès a demandé que la nomination de M. Davis soit annulée.

Toutefois, dans le message qu'il a adressé à l'OUA, M. Kissinger a dit que M. Davis a été nommé « précisément parce qu'il possède une large vision des choses ainsi qu'une compréhension pleine de compassion pour aborder d'une manière nouvelle ce poste capital ».

Reconnaître comme « capital » ce poste aux affaires africaines est un signe encourageant et un pas dans la bonne direction si les actes suivent. Voici quelques-uns des points sur lesquels les Africains vont veiller pour leur permettre de définir la position de l'administration des U.S.A. :

• La question de l'aide. Va-t-elle continuer à diminuer ?

• Présence américaine dans l'Océan Indien. Les U.S.A. vont-ils effectivement dire aux états riverains africains : « C'est à prendre ou à laisser », ou vont-ils prendre conscience

des soucis de ces états et proposer peut-être que la question soit discutée avec l'Union soviétique ?

• Annulation de l'amendement Byrd contre les sanctions des Nations Unies à l'égard de la Rhodésie. L'administration, qui a déjà ouvertement soutenu cette annulation, va-t-elle cette fois-ci s'y mettre sérieusement ?

• Politique vis-à-vis du Namibia (Afrique du Sud-Ouest). En décembre dernier les Etats-Unis ont soutenu au vote unanime du Conseil de sécurité demandant à l'Afrique du Sud de mettre un terme à son administration illégale du Namibia. Les Etats-Unis vont-ils maintenant ce point de vue lors de la prochaine réunion du conseil qui aura pour objet de vérifier si l'Afrique du Sud se plie aux mesures imposées par l'ONU ou s'il en fait de nouvelles ?

• Marchandises et denrées. Les Etats-Unis vont-ils souscrire aux « prix-plancher » et à d'autres accords, ce qu'ils n'ont fait jusqu'à présent qu'à contrecoeur ?

Ce ne sont là que certaines des questions à propos desquelles l'Afrique s'attend d'autant plus à voir s'éveiller l'intérêt des Etats-Unis plutôt que leur indifférence, maintenant que M. Kissinger a promis un « élan nouveau et une inspiration nouvelle ».

[Cet article a paru en anglais dans le Monitor du 28 février, à la dernière page.]

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Thailand government falls after eight days

Bangkok, Thailand
Thailand's first civilian-dominated government since World War II went down to defeat on a no-confidence vote Thursday only eight days after it took office.

The 152-to-111 vote against Premier Seni Pramoj's minority coalition plunged Thailand into another leadership crisis and raised the possibility that military-backed elements might try to form a government.

"I feel relief," the Premier said after the vote. "My supporters know I have done my best, and I will not try any more." One possibility was that Mr. Seni's popular younger brother, Kukrit Pramoj, might try to forge a centrist alliance from fragments of the 22 parties that hold seats in the lower house.

Kerner wins parole

Washington
Former Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner was granted an immediate parole Thursday from a three year prison sentence because of failing health.

Mr. Kerner went to prison last July for a bribery conspiracy dating from his term in office from 1961 to 1968.

He was denied parole when he first applied in January, but an appeal panel of the U.S. Parole Board ruled his petition should be reconsidered.

British deny 'police' role for IRA in Ulster

Dublin
British proconsul Merlyn Rees has assured worried Protestants in Northern Ireland that the IRA is not getting any police powers.

Ulster's UDA extremists had patrolled Protestant districts to protest against allowing the illegal IRA to police Roman Catholic areas.

The Protestants believed Mr. Rees, however, and called off their patrols. Spokesman Glen Barr said Protestants were fooled by IRA propaganda, and that, in fact, the IRA never was promised a police role.

Meanwhile Monitor special correspondent Jonathan Harsch writes that a Protestant was killed Thursday when his booby-trapped car exploded. But confidence grows that the new hot-line links between the British and both main extremist groups will prevent such incidents from wrecking the cease-fire.

Ford to swear in Mrs. Hills next week

Washington
President Ford expects to swear in Carla Anderson Hills as the nation's third woman Cabinet member early next week.



Carla Anderson Hills

The Senate voted 85 to 5 Wednesday to confirm Mrs. Hills as secretary of housing and urban development, after debate over her alleged lack of qualifications and her alleged evasiveness on housing policy during confirmation hearings before the Senate Banking Committee.

Mrs. Hills, currently an assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's civil division, was defended during the debate by senators who said her experience in the job and her general intelligence qualified her for the job.

Despite new law more pension plans fold

Washington
Private pension plans are folding at a slightly higher rate than in the past, with the slumping economy apparently a greater factor than the strict new federal pension law.

In the first six months since the new law took effect last Sept. 2, a total of 879 plans have ended operation, according to their notifications to the government's new Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation. That's an annual rate about 16 percent higher than the number of plan terminations in 1972, when the Labor and Treasury Departments studied previous plan shutdowns.

That study of what happens to workers' benefits when their pension plans fold was one element leading to passage of the pension revision law last year. The law established the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to ensure worker benefits and set stricter standards in a number of areas.

OPEC links oil price to dollar fluctuations

Kings and presidents of The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), ending their first summit meeting in Algiers Thursday, agreed to link the price of oil to "objective conditions" — namely, inflation and depreciation of the currencies, chiefly the U.S. dollar, in which they are paid.

What does this mean to consumers? Some fluctuation of retail prices paid for gasoline, heating oil, and petrochemical products — depending on how OPEC experts work out their future price formula, writes Monitor correspondent Harry B. Ellis.

If inflation continues — which means oil-producing states must pay more for the manufactured products and food they import — and, if the dollar continues to slide, presumably the

"real" price of oil might climb. Some OPEC states, however, want to earn more money and may be willing to undercut prices and to increase production, thereby negating the formula agreed upon generally in Algiers.

Next step is for OPEC experts, meeting in Vienna, to work out details of the outline handed to them by their chiefs of state.

Magnuson urges 200-mile control for U.S. fisheries

Washington

A bill giving the United States control over fishing rights up to 200 nautical miles from its coastline has been introduced by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, chairman of the Commerce Committee.

"A 200-mile fishery limit is the world consensus," the Washington Democrat said in a statement. "I believe that very shortly, perhaps by the end of this year, the United States will have fishery management authority out to 200 nautical miles, either by way of my bill or by international agreement," he said.

An identical bill was passed by the Senate last year, but was not acted on by the House of Representatives. In a related action, Sen. John Tunney (D) of California introduced a resolution calling on the State and Commerce Departments to determine whether imports of fish products from Ecuador should be barred because that country has recently seized several American fishing boats. Ecuador recognizes a 200-mile fishing limit.

Valerie-Anne Giscard to be azalea queen

Washington
Miss Valerie-Anne Giscard d'Estaing, eldest daughter of the French President, has accepted an invitation to be queen of the Azalea Festival in Norfolk, Va., on April 21, the French Embassy said here.



Valerie-Anne Giscard d'Estaing

The festival will be closely linked to the 1976 celebration of the bicentennial of the United States and, according to the organizers, will stress the close historical links between France and the United States.

In recent years, Luci and Lynda Johnson, daughters of the late President Johnson; Tricia Nixon, daughter of former President Nixon; Monique Vanden Boeynants, daughter of the prime minister of Belgium; and Kari Borsten, daughter of the prime minister of Norway, have acted as festival queen.

Support for employees of Geological Survey

Washington

The director of the U.S. Geological Survey said Wednesday he does not believe any survey employees have violated government conflict of interest laws or regulations.

Director Vincent E. McKelvey was replying to General Accounting Office charges that 42 employees and seven consultants either owned mineral interests or had financial ties, mostly through securities ownership, to firms that could benefit from results of agency activity.

The report was released Tuesday to Rep. John E. Moss (D) of Calif. "I do not believe any of our employees believed they had a real conflict of interest or did in actual fact," Mr. McKelvey said.

MINI-BRIEFS

Haldeman exclusive

CBS News has agreed to pay former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, who is appealing his conviction in the Watergate case, "about \$25,000" for an extensive interview. The interview was conducted by Mike Wallace in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Sirica and tapes

U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica said Thursday in Washington he is worried that the appeal rights of the four men convicted in the Watergate cover-up trial may be jeopardized, if permits television and radio networks to broadcast the White House Watergate tapes. He gave no firm indication how he will rule on media requests to use tapes played during the cover-up trial.

Propping colleges

The Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education recommended in Washington Thursday new federal spending to prop up troubled private colleges and avert what it called the "potential disaster" facing student-loan programs.

Kennedy assassination

The Justice Department has asked Assistant U.S. Attorney Kenneth Mighell to examine quietly any new information on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the Dallas Morning News said in its Thursday editions.

Social-security flap

The Social Security Administration said Wednesday it issues Social Security numbers to illegal aliens, a practice critics say subverts efforts to prevent aliens from obtaining unlawful employment.

A boycott boycott?

Legislation to permit a government ban on exports to countries engaging in boycotts has been introduced in the U.S. Senate. Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson III (D) of Illinois said his bill is designed to put teeth in the U.S. policy of opposing restrictive trade practices against countries friendly to the United States.

Vegetables in the White House Rose Garden?

Washington
The White House is considering planting a vegetable garden to set an example for Americans on how to save money and have fresh produce. It is an outgrowth of the Citizens Action Committee's "WIN — Whip Inflation Now" campaign that was just about abandoned by President Ford when the major economic problem became recession rather than inflation.

Dick Krowick, who represents the committee at the White House, said Wednesday that a group of experts have discussed the project, but "it isn't set and sealed," and the President will have to make the final decision.

White House gardener Irvin Williams said he has heard about the project but has been given no orders to proceed. He said such a garden would have to be planted around late April, when there is no longer any danger of frost.



*U.S. 'soundness' dilemma

Continued from Page 1

The President's \$2 billion request is in addition to \$2.5 billion he asked for in his January budget message, to create public service jobs. The new request would add to the fiscal 1976 federal budget deficit, already greater than the \$53 billion estimated by the White House.

Indeed, Secretary Simon fears that the refusal of Congress to slash \$17 billion from spending, as urged by Mr. Ford, and the rising needs of the unemployed may boost the fiscal 1976 deficit "to \$75 to \$100 billion."

Wholesale prices, meanwhile, dropped 0.8 percent in February —

the third straight monthly decline in this indicator, which often presages price performance at the retail level.

Consumer prices, while not declining, have dipped below a 10 percent inflation rate. Government economists hope that the continuing drop in wholesale prices, led in February by a downward trend in farm and food costs, will lessen retail price inflation in the months ahead.

Mr. Simon, talking with this newspaper, rejected labels of liberal or conservative, saying the "difference is between sound and unsound policy."

*Kissinger pleases Wales

Continued from Page 1

Common Market or come out. And the terms he gets — or fails to get — in Dublin will be of crucial importance in determining his recommendations to the electorate.

Until Mr. Callaghan went to Brussels early this week, renegotiation had been considered more or less completed. Britain's share of the community budget, and continued access of New Zealand dairy products to the Common Market after 1977, seemed to be the major remaining issues, along with the vexatious question of the regional fund.

The nine foreign ministers did reach agreement on the regional fund. It will be started with \$1.8 billion; West Germany will be the major contributor, and Britain and Italy the major beneficiaries.

Added complication

Mr. Callaghan then reportedly soured the atmosphere by telling his colleagues that once renegotiation

had been completed, he intended to try to revise one of the community's fundamental treaties, the one regarding coal and steel.

Was this a move by Mr. Wilson to humiliate left-wingers who want Britain to vote "no" on staying in Europe? Was it an attempt to wring maximum concessions from his European partners, who want Britain to remain in the community? The Prime Minister will have to show his hand at Dublin, for there is unlikely to be another summit meeting before Britain's referendum takes place sometime in June.

At home, Mr. Wilson's Cabinet colleagues have been squabbling over interpretations of the social contract, a compact between the government and the trade unions that wage demands will not exceed the annual rate of inflation. Recent wage settlements, especially that with the miners, have far exceeded this rate, and last weekend Education Minister Reg Prentice, who belongs to the Labour Party's right wing, asked the unions not to "wallow" on the social contract.

Conservative problem

Michael Foot, fiery left-wing Secretary of Employment, immediately counterattacked, calling Mr. Prentice's views "economic illiteracy," and the fat was in the fire.

On the Conservative side, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher has been having her own problems in asserting control over a party which had been led for 10 years by Edward Heath. She has upset some of her senior shadow cabinet members by dismissing the top organizational expert in her party, Michael Wolf, who was director general of the Conservatives' central office.

In short, while Dr. Kissinger was being feted in Cardiff, politics was going on much as usual in Britain.

*Cambodia aid: food only

Continued from Page 1

promise, met with President Ford in the White House Tuesday and discussed the issue, emerging deep in thoughtful conversation. At this writing results of the conversation remain a closely guarded secret.

But the fact that a compromise agreement had not publicly emerged by midday Thursday was seen as an omen by some sources, who reported that there had not been an effort to line up congressional backers for such a compromise.

However, they did not rule out the possibility that the Church-Pearson effort to come up with one — which began a week earlier — might ultimately succeed. The two men seek a compromise between the President's request for an additional \$300 million in military aid for Vietnam this fiscal year and a congressional majority's desire to end quickly all U.S. involvement in South Vietnam, including economic and military aid.

Substance of pact sought

It is thought that if the two senators can reach an agreement with the Ford administration to reduce the sum substantially below \$300 million and to set an end for all U.S. financing, Congress likely will approve, in part because Congress considers South Vietnam has a real chance to survive as an independent nation.

However, Congress does not believe the Cambodian Government headed by Lon Nol can survive more than a few weeks with or without additional military aid, which is a major reason why it is not expected to approve it.

A majority of the eight-member House delegation just back from South Vietnam and Cambodia backs more military aid to Cambodia; but in their testimony before both houses of Congress they have an uphill fight to convince their colleagues that it will not just be a waste of money.

Different aspect

However, food aid is another story. Members of Congress have been moved in recent weeks by accounts of near-starvation, in besieged Phnom Penh. The eight-member House delegation that visited Cambodia unanimously favors additional food aid; so do a majority of the Congress, on humanitarian grounds.

This issue is expected to move through Congress with such little opposition that in advance of Thursday's afternoon hearing in the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, sources were forecasting that only this one day of hearings might be sufficient to gain approval of the measure.

*Kissinger diplomacy climax

Continued from Page 1

Nations force taking over a strip of land between Arab and Israeli armies.

The time has come to find out whether it is possible to take the long further step that would put a de facto end to a quarter-century of armed hostility between Israel and Egypt. It cannot yet be de jure. That must wait for a general settlement involving all of Israel's Arab neighbors.

Downhill slope

But if Dr. Kissinger can obtain the formula at Aswan for the de facto peace in Sinai he will be on the downhill slope. Where Egypt leads, Jordan will be quick to follow — and Syria, no matter how reluctantly, probably will find itself falling into step.

The terms of the Egyptian-Israeli settlement already are for the most part worked out. Egypt requires the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces behind the Mitla and Giddi passes and Israeli departure from the Abu Rudels oil field. The Government of Israel is ready to carry out these withdrawals in return for official and public renunciation by Egypt of the present state of belligerency. All that really remains for Kissinger diplomacy on this trip is the wording of that renunciation.

Verbal assurance

President Sadat already has assured Dr. Kissinger verbally that he accepts the existence of the State of Israel and is willing and ready to live at peace. He is ready to put this in writing to Dr. Kissinger. But so far he has not been able to see how he can put it in the form of a public and open-ended guarantee. He thinks that he must retain the freedom to return to belligerency until and unless there is a general settlement, including Syria and the Palestinians.

The wording of the Egyptian statement is everything. It must be strong enough to permit Prime Minister Rabin to get a majority in Parliament in favor of the Kissinger terms. Yet it must not be so strong that it destroys President Sadat's political position in the Arab world and, in turn, in Egypt itself.

Dr. Kissinger goes into this crucial round of talks with more bargaining power than before. To the Egyptians he is the man most likely to be able to get their lost territories back for them. And he is also their escape road from the Soviet embrace. They prefer to look West for their future economic development rather than to Moscow. They want this round of diplomacy to be successful.

To the Israelis Dr. Kissinger is the

indispensable means to economic survival. They have based their budget for the 1975-76 fiscal year on the expectation of receiving a grant from the United States of \$1 billion in economic aid plus another \$1.1 billion in military aid — on top of the \$2.2 billions given them for military resupply after the 1973 war. Without the economic aid (regardless of the military) Israel's currency could become worthless and its economy bankrupt.

Congress's new mood

Dr. Kissinger does not need to underline this factual condition when he talks to the Israelis. They understand that the U.S. Congress is in a new and different mood about aid to any foreign country, even to Israel. With unemployment rising in the U.S. every aid proposal is under more critical scrutiny than in many years. The appropriation for Israel never would get through this Congress without strong support from Dr. Kissinger and the President.

It goes without saying that Dr. Kissinger and the President are not going to put their full support behind Israel aid unless they can assure the Congress that, in their opinion, Israel has gone at least halfway down the peace road.

*Missile training

Continued from Page 1

Training on the Lance system is considered the more significant development, however, and suggests that the Pentagon may shortly sell Lances to Israel as a counterbalance to the Soviet-built Scud missiles now possessed by Egypt and Syria. A spokesman for the Pentagon, however, declines to comment on that possibility, arguing that such training is "not unheard of" and "may or may not" indicate future Lance sale to Israel.

At present, the United States has sold Lances to Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands.

The sale of Lances to Israel, some arms experts caution, would be an important escalation of the arms races in the Mideast.

Capable of carrying both nuclear and nonnuclear warheads, the Lance has a range of up to 70 miles, is 20 feet long, 22 inches in diameter, and weighs some 2,800 pounds. A light, mobile missile, it can be transported on a self-propelled chassis, or a two-wheeled trailer.

The missile could be used by the Israelis on large Arab population centers.

*Raid impact on Kissinger

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Peres told newsmen that he agreed fully with Dr. Kissinger's statement in Britain that the Tel Aviv attack showed anew the importance of political negotiations. However, he made it clear that Israel would continue to make the extent of its withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula dependent on Egypt's readiness to move toward a binding commitment to coexistence, if not yet peace.

John Cooley reports from Beirut Lebanon: The seaborne guerrilla raid on Ty Aviv marks a fundamental turning point in the tactics of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), responsible Palestinian sources here indicate.

Palestinians are frustrated over Dr. Kissinger's failure to include the PLO in his efforts to reach a new Egypt-Israel solution, and the PLO is determined, if possible, to block the efforts, the same sources add.

Al-Fatah adamant

Salah Khalaf, second in command of Al-Fatah, the largest guerrilla organization in the PLO and the most responsible for the raid, said: "There can be no peace in the Middle East without the Palestinians. This is Kissinger's must understand well."

Most Palestinian spokesmen in Lebanon in Beirut were unimpressed having gone underground or left the homes and offices in anticipation of Israeli reprisals.

A few hours before the attack, one of these spokesmen told a group of visiting U.S. businessmen and investment consultants that the guerrilla movement felt that since political moves were getting nowhere, "would switch the emphasis to military operations," an Arab editor present at the meeting reported.

'Back to wall'

He added that the PLO official explained that the PLO "current has its back to the wall, with Kissinger seeking only a temporary arrangement in Sinai between Egypt and Israel." He said the U.S. could use to ignore the PLO "at a time when there can be no solution in the Middle East without a settlement of the original Palestine question."

After a six-week lull in major guerrilla operations, the Tel Aviv attack marked a return to the so-called "suicide operations" mounted by Palestinians in April, May, and June of 1974 against the Israeli town of Kiryat Shimon, Maalot, Kibbutz Shamir, and Nahariya. At Nahariya, Al-Fatah guerrillas came in from the sea as they did in Tel Aviv.

السلامة، ليل

Egypt's monumental Aswan High Dam is a mixed blessing. In the last 15 years its life-sustaining waters have doubled food production, but they have also caused serious ecological problems, now being studied with U.S. help. By altering the age-old flood cycle of the Nile, the dam has also changed the lives of thousands of peasants. Here are reports on the dam and its impact from a correspondent who lived for three months with a peasant family in the Aswan area.



Jets of water gush from Aswan sluices, with dam under construction (1969)



Peasants row into the Nile

Photos by Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Nile River no longer floods, but . . .

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo
The Aswan High Dam, high on the Nile, has been the prime symbol to many people of how economic benefit can be undermined by environmental backlash.

Started in 1960 with Soviet guidance and finance, the High Dam aimed to generate 10 billion kilowatt-hours of power a year, reclaim 1.3 million acres of desert land, and end the Nile's devastating floods.

Today it produces less than half the expected power; the desert soil has proven unsuitable for irrigation; and only its flood control has been a clear success, saving Egypt from massive drought in 1972-73.

At the same time, there are suspicions it may have contributed to the spread of a harmful human parasite carried by snails, spawned a phenomenal growth of water hyacinth, ended the Egyptian sardine industry, and eroded the Mediterranean coastline. Yet there has never been much clear scientific evidence.

Until very recently, criticism of the Aswan High Dam within Egypt was considered politically tantamount to vilifying Gamal Abdel Nasser's 1952 revolution.

Now this has all changed. In an atmosphere of growing liberalism and academic freedom fostered by President Anwar al-Sadat, a serious reappraisal of the Aswan High Dam has begun.

A \$1 million, three-year study is just getting under way, funded by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Ford Foundation, and conducted by the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology in conjunction with the University of Michigan. It will probably be the most ambitious study of a river and lake ecosystem ever made.

Nearly 100 biologists and chemists, working at seven monitoring points from Aswan to Alexandria, will be "measuring the Nile" to determine the chemical, biological, and geological factors involved in the composition and movement of its waters.

The great achievement of the High Dam has been to assure Egypt's farmers a year-round water supply, enabling them to grow more crops on the same amount of land. Today Egypt has 5.7 million acres sown a year, just about what it had when the dam was built. But it has been able to double food production. (The population also has doubled to 38 million in the past 25 years.)

This alone has made the dam worthwhile. But it has also created the worst — and least publicized — environmental problem: a steady rise in the underground water table along the Nile leading to salinity, alkalinity, and water-logging. This has generated a massive need for more underground drainage.

To sort out these ambiguous effects and side-effects of the dam is what the new Egyptian-American research team will be working to accomplish.

— R. G.

By Richard Critchfield
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Barat Village, Egypt

Shahad is one of those young Egyptian farmers (he is 22) who thinks life was better before the High Dam was built.

He remembers how it was when he was a small boy. The Nile, fed by distant rains in Ethiopia and thick with rich fertile mud, rose to flood its banks at the end of each August.

For weeks Shahad's family joined the local peasantry in damming the flood back and hurrying to gather the summer grain crop. Then the gates were opened and the river allowed to overflow the fields. For two months the covering water was kept up by dikes, while the river itself sank down once more. Finally in November all was drained back into the Nile again, leaving behind a fertile, fresh layer of silt.

Old crops in new soil

As it had been for 6,000 years, wheat, barley, and lentils — the ancient staples of Egypt — were sown and harvested in the same ever-renewed soil.

Seven years ago, after completion of the Aswan High Dam, the big change began. The fields of Shahad's village, like all of the others in the Nile valley, became permanently enclosed by dikes and irrigated the year round by artesian wells and pump-fed canals. Hundreds of thousands of diesel engines were introduced. Chemical fertilizer began to be massively applied on 12 times the scale used elsewhere in the Middle East and three crops were grown where there had been one before.

In an abrupt break with historical continuity, there was no longer an annual flood. No more did the Nile's waters rise as high as the mud walls of



Alan Band photo

Harvesting dates — age-old job

Shahad's house, nor, when they sank again, did the earth suddenly sprout forth in a tender green of unparalleled fertility.

The enduring cycle of nature that had spawned our planet's first civilization was gone.

To Shahad this has been a disaster. "It was a great mistake to stop the yearly flooding of the Nile," he says. "The soil is becoming weak. Perhaps in five more years everything will stop growing."

Shahad is partly right about the soil, but the cause is not the loss of annual silt from the old floods, as he and



By Richard Critchfield

Shahad: dam 'a great mistake'

many other fellahs, or peasants, believe. Instead it is the rise in the underground water table, preventing good drainage and making the soil too salty. The trouble does trace to the dam, however, and experts are still searching for a solution.

Dislike for diesels

Shahad has a special dislike for the diesel engines that drive the irrigation pumps and have become such a familiar sight — and sound — in the village these past seven years.

"Sometimes I want to cry about the time of the water wheel," he says. "Yah loblee, yah loblee," he would sing through the summer nights, following a pair of cows around the wheel. I sang with such a loud voice perhaps any girl across the Nile could hear me.

"In the flood season we would put small fish in the well, and when it was dry the water jugs would scoop them up, and they would be fully grown. We cleaned them, built a fire and cooked them with a little salt, right there in the field."

Like poor peasants the world over, Shahad speaks of the past with ecstasy and treats the present almost with contempt; he loves to reminisce. "In

the past it was better. There was much wheat, and whole loaves were thrown to the dogs. Now who finds enough bread? For the family only."

Unlike in other countries, it is the older men in rural Egypt who defend the High Dam and the changes it has brought to their lives. The near serfdom and deep poverty they suffered until the Nasser revolution and land reform of the 1950s is all too memorable.

"Shahad is just a baby," harumphs old Jusef, now in his 60s. "He doesn't know. In the old days we ate chaff. Now the animals do."

"Maybe there was more saintliness in the old days, but we also grew much opium then; hashish was the only escape, and we went hungry all day. Since the High Dam we can cultivate sugarcane, lentils, and all kinds of crops and get much money to buy food."

Food for more people

He agrees the village's population has doubled but argues, "Before, a hundred persons could find nothing. Now two hundred can find everything."

Lamel, the richest fellah in the village, who now owns 35 acres and has risen from a poor landless laborer since the revolution, tells Shahad, "Now it is good. Now I can cultivate sugarcane and make a big profit."

He would like to see Egypt move out of grain production altogether — importing grain and fodder from Syria, Iraq, and the Sudan while exporting higher-priced fruit, vegetables, seeds, and flowers to Europe.

Shahad is incensed at the idea. "Can our animals eat flowers? Can our



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

View from Nile banks — array of sails

families eat flowers? No, we must eat from our own labor and our own hands."

To understand Shahad's sentiments one needs to understand the unique outlook of the Egyptian peasant. The Egyptian fellah is often de-



Alan Band photo

Sewing cotton bag for market

scribed as a mass of paradoxes: he is both credulous and mistrustful, individualistic and gregarious, avaricious and generous, long-suffering and fiery tempered. Shahad is all of these and more.

He was born poor and expects to stay so. Most of the time he is remarkably cheerful and contented with his lot. He is quick to laugh and often has a big grin. He is deeply Islamic, which means he is generally fatalistic, believing each man's life is already written and predestined by Allah.

Desert solitude

Some fellahs have a horror of the desert. Others, like Shahad, love its solitude and go there to be alone or to pray.

"The Bedouin lives best," Shahad will say. "He can take his freedom. Not anyone to ask him, 'Why do you do this or that?'"

Shahad likes to imagine himself as a man, a tiny speck, appearing in a vast, uninhabited desert. Great outcroppings of stone rise from endless pink sand dunes. Rocks, sand, and thorny bush obstruct his path. But he fears neither the empty wastes nor the solitude that makes every footfall sound loudly on the stony earth. Shahad's imagination paints for him this picture of a free life he has never lived.

Yet after living with Shahad and his family for three months now, this reporter finds it remarkable, when we go to the clover field at dawn to cut fodder for Shahad's buffalo, donkey and sheep, how all the dramas and troubles of yesterday have been vanquished by sleep and the new dawn.

Each morning is a fresh start, and Shahad, who never greases his plow until he has to work, buys seed until he needs to sow, or sends for help until all hope is lost, exists entirely in the present. Life with Shahad is a succession of todays.

Books by Indians —about Indians

By Diana Loercher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

One of the most original American book ventures to make its mark in recent times is Harper & Row's Native American Publishing Program (NAPP). Its third publication, a novel called "Winter in Blood," which came out last fall, has scored a resounding critical success. This augurs well for future NAPP publications, which are original in several senses of that word.

Books by Indians about Indians are a comparatively new phenomenon. Few existed before the 1960s. Improved literacy enables Indians to express themselves through the written word, to preserve their heritage, and to communicate with each other and the remainder of the world. The growing number of magazines and books published by Indians since the late '60s, notably W. Scott Momaday's "House Made of Dawn" and Vine Deloria's "Custer Died for Your Sins," indicates the awakening of a new political awareness.

No one is more pleased with the impetus NAPP is giving this trend than is Harper & Row group vice-

president Douglas Latimer. Long an admirer of the Indian way of life, he explains:

"I think the Indian people have told and will continue to tell us a great deal about how life should be lived on the earth in terms of living in harmony with it and other people. It is a lesson that came naturally to them and that we have to relearn. For thousands of years, we thought we could dominate the earth and other people, and now we find we can't. We were once a tribal people, too."

Indians to get profits

Mr. Latimer started NAPP in 1970 after attending the first convocation of American Indian scholars in Princeton, N.J. He asked a number of the scholars what a publisher could do to help the Indians.

"They explained to me that children have a particularly severe problem in schools," he recalled. Most of them live on reservations and speak very little English. A yellow bus appears, whisks them off, and ushers them into a school where the language is English and the teachers are white.

"They finally learn English only to find out from reading history books written by whites that they are villains. This kind of beginning contributes to the high drop-out rate among

Indian schoolchildren. We agreed that it would be helpful if a publisher could provide bilingual books for the first and second grades which would not only provide a way of learning English but an Indian cultural context."

Mr. Latimer runs NAPP on his own time to subsidize publication of such children's textbooks. Harper & Row covers marketing and production expenses for each NAPP book. It recovers costs from sales receipts, but all profits are earmarked for the Indians. No children's books have been published as yet because Mr. Latimer has not found "an appropriate Indian group" to undertake the project. So the profit from the first book (the second book broke even) was distributed in grants to the American Indian Movement (AIM), the Native American Theater Ensemble, and Ramon Reynaga, a Bolivian Indian who claims to be the sole survivor of Ernesto (Che) Guevara's band and is the author of a forthcoming NAPP book, "White Guerrillas in Indian Nations."

Mr. Latimer says he does not lower editorial standards when considering Indian books. Waving his hand toward a hefty pile of manuscripts, he declared, "It is amazing how many extraordinarily gifted Indian writers

there are today. A tremendous percentage are writing poetry, and most of their writing deals with aspects of Indian life. But you find a great range of styles, from the traditional to the European. Some writers don't even want to be classified as 'Indian.'"

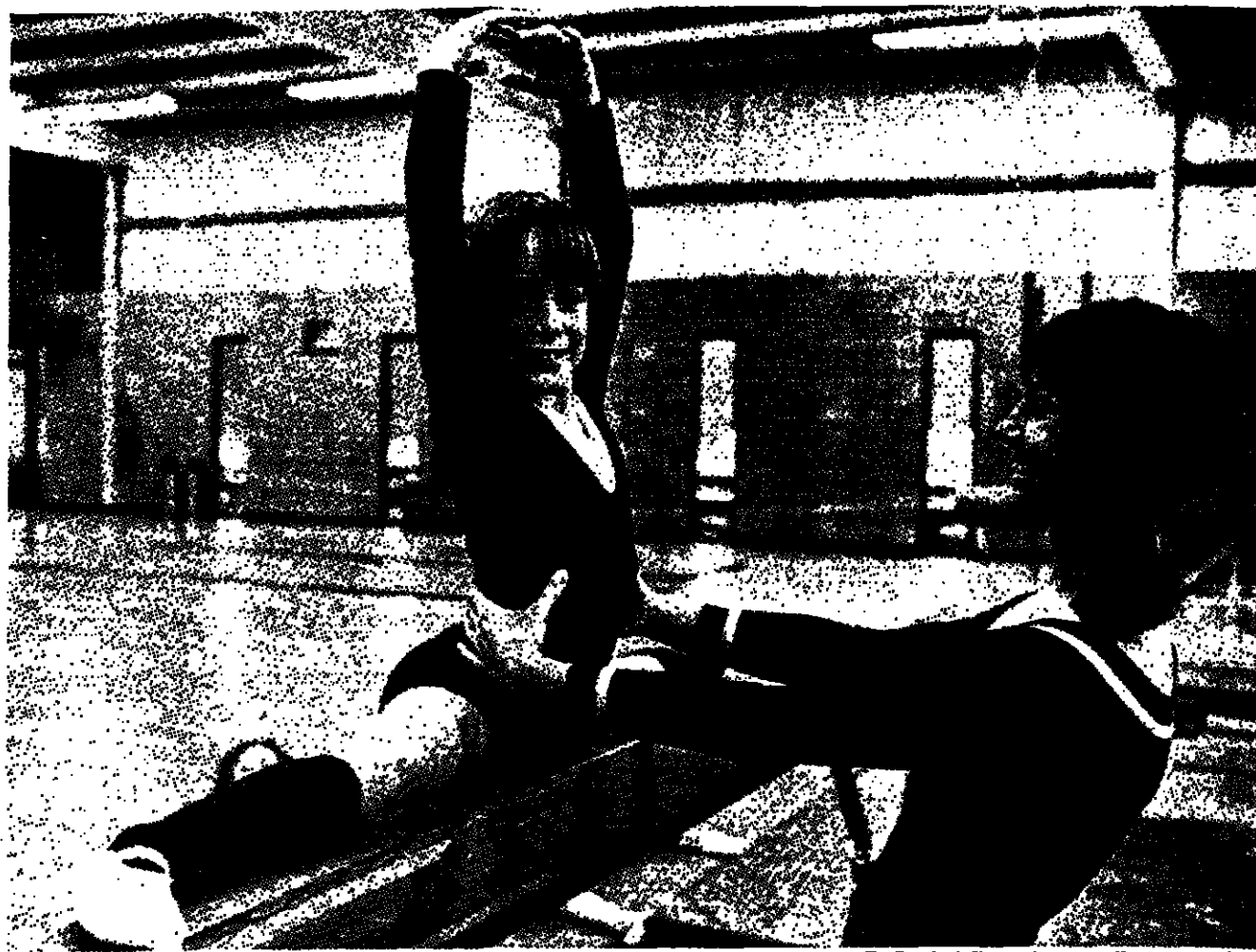
'An American writer'

A prime example is James Welch, author of a collection of poetry entitled "Ride the Earthboy 40" as well as "Winter in the Blood," a novel which deals with the alienation of an Indian living on a reservation. He considers himself "an American writer, a writer."

Other books published under the program are "Seven Arrows" by Eyemeyohists Storm, a North Cheyenne, about the legends and myths of the plains people and "Ascending Red Cedar Moon," a collection of poems evocative of Indian songs and chants by Duane Niahm of the Klamath tribe.

Mr. Latimer insists that he does not seek to publish any particular type of book. He has expanded the program to include South American Indian authors. Despite his close ties with the Indian publishing community, he feels that "the one serious flaw with the program is that it is not run by Indians." Correcting that flaw remains his hope for the future.

sports



Kathy Corrigan Ekas assisting pint-size protegee on balance beam

She runs gymnastics beehive

Torrents of pupils
have school booming,
keep walls bulging

By Ross Atkins
Sports writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Sitting back off an uncluttered roadside 20 miles south of Boston is Kathy Corrigan's School of Gymnastics and Dance. Though not exactly a central location, 1,500 to 2,000 students manage to find the Rockland, Mass., school each week.

From the early afternoon on the gym turns into a beehive of activity, the black-top parking lot out front gradually filling with cars. Some parents drive an hour one way to transport their elite-like youngsters to the school, which is owned and operated by Kathy Corrigan Ekas, an Olympic gymnast in 1964.

Olga caused boom

"My dad and I started the studio seven years ago on a small scale because we didn't know how it would go over," Kathy recalls.

The enrollment grew gradually, even though the school was housed in a cramped studio in Weymouth,

where the better gymnasts kept putting their feet through the ceiling.

When Kathy Rigby became the top American woman gymnast the popularity of gymnastics started rising. The boom really hit though when toylake Russian Olga Korbut came along at the 1972 Olympics.

Suddenly the lines at the Corrigan studio were incredibly long. The waiting list numbered 400.

To accommodate the people so desperately trying to enroll, Kathy's father, a building contractor, constructed the school's spacious new home.

Though the school is now a very prosperous business with some 120 instructors (only seven fulltime), the operation still maintains a family flavor.

Each afternoon Kathy arrives at work with her baby daughter and family dog. Inside, Mrs. Alma Hart, Kathy's grandmother, greets students at the reception desk, where students sign in and pay the weekly class fees.

Starting at five o'clock each evening, Kathy's brother Jimmy, a high school teacher, coaches the school's gymnastics team in a three-hour practice.

In order to maintain a good working rapport with students, the teacher-to-pupil ratio is kept low. There may be

as many as a hundred gymnasts on the floor at a time, but individual classes are limited to five students. Classes are \$3 an hour. For more individualized instruction the rate goes up.

Students range from pre-schoolers learning the basics of tumbling to grownups taking a combination of gymnastics and "slimnastics." Most students are beginners and lower-intermediates and 90 percent are female.

Why fewer boys?

Kathy believes there are two factors which account for the small male enrollment.

Boys have so many masculine sports to choose from. Kathy says, that a graceful sport like gymnastics sometimes gets lost in the shuffle.

Secondly, most boys find the coaching and equipment at high school adequate. The girls do not, and as a result, frequently attend private gymnastics schools where they can improve their skills faster.

Nearly 70 of the instructors are high school girls from surrounding towns working on a part-time basis. Since most wish to maintain their amateur standing, they are paid with free lessons instead of in cash.

During the summer months, there is a big drop in enrollment at the Corrigan school. But it remains open for several hundred serious gymnasts interested in training and taking classes year-round. As an added incentive to summer students, a swimming pool has been built behind the gym and tennis courts are now a top priority.

While there are no figures kept on the number of commercial gymnastics schools cropping up across the country, Dick Mulvihill, who is the co-director of the National Academy of Artistic Gymnastics, estimates the figure to be in the hundreds.

Apparently, he says, most are making money. "They have to be," he says, "the operating and equipment costs are too high for a school not making money to stay in business."

The Corrigan school has \$17,000 invested in equipment.

Getting the roller-coaster Royals back on the track

By Phil Elderkin

Ft. Myers, Fla. Except for one more starting pitcher, some infield depth, and the possibility that designated hitter Harmon Killebrew might not be as good as they think he is, everything is up to date in Kansas City.

Last year the Royals, after a second-place finish in the American League West in 1973, won 11 fewer games, slipped all the way to fifth place, and disappointed everybody.

"Going in, I thought we had a chance to win it," said Manager Jack McKeon. "We made the mistake of assuming two things: (1) that everybody would do as well in '74 as they had in '73; and (2) that we had gotten the pitching help we needed by trading for Nelson Briles, Marty Pattin, and Lindy McDaniel.

"Back in '73 those three won a combination of 41 games," McKeon continued. "Last year they won nine. In fact, Briles had a freak accident a week before

spring training while working out in a gymnasium that later required knee surgery. But this year he'll be one of my regular starters, along with Steve Busby and Paul Splittorf."

Al Fitzmorris, a shinerball pitcher who won 13 games last year, is the leading candidate for the No. 4 spot on the staff. But he'll be pressed by both Pattin

Change of pace

and Dal Canton, whose improved knuckleball is the talk of training camp.

Jim Bird and McDaniel will probably be one-two out of the bullpen.

The Royals infield is set with John Mayberry at first, Cookie Rojas at second, George Brett at third, and Fred Patek at shortstop. Mayberry, although he missed 40 games last year with injuries, still drove in almost 70 runs.

Kansas City tried to trade Patek during the winter, but few

rival clubs were willing to give up a front-line player for a man who is only 5 ft., 4 in. and batted under .230. Frank White will get some work behind Patek and also play second base occasionally in place of Rojas.

McKeon, now that the Royals have added Killebrew as their designated hitter, has decided to move last year's DH, Hal McRae, into left field. Amos Otis, who is always around the .300 mark, will play center. Right field at the moment is a horse race among Vada Pinson, Jim Wohlford and Al Cowens.

Pinson is the best hitter of the three. But Cowens, even though he didn't log that much playing time a year ago, is great defensively and threw out 13 base runners from right field. Wohlford hit well early last year and then faded.

Fran Healy has the starting catcher's job locked up in a puncture-proof bag. He'll probably be backed up by Buck Martinez.

With Mayberry out of the lineup



Jack McKeon

so much in '74 and with no strong power hitter behind McRae, McKeon feels that too many times last season rival pitchers were able to work around the center of his lineup.

"But with Killebrew in there," Jack says, "there won't be any way that can happen again."

The Royals are planning to have Patek lead off, with Rojas batting second and Otis third. Mayberry will handle the No. 4 spot, followed by McRae (who batted .310 last year and drove in 88 runs) and Killebrew.

Brett could hit seventh or ninth, depending on whether Pinson or Cowens plays right field. Healy, in all probability, will be in the No. 8 spot.

Killebrew may be fifth on baseball's all-time home run list with a total of 589, but at 40-years-old he is an over-age destroyer. Harmon hit only 13 home runs a year ago and the left field power ally in Kansas City is 385 feet. He is a gamble who may have to be rested frequently.

The Royals are also in the same division as the Oakland A's, who are coming off their third straight World Series triumph.

"But Oakland won't have pitcher Catfish Hunter and with the right kind of breaks we may catch them," McKeon said. This is an opinion not generally shared outside Kansas City.

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financial

Ford wants prices cut, not output

Wage-price council to probe aluminum, steel, other industries

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President Ford's Council on Wage and Price Stability is zeroing in on a few concentrated industries that appear to be cutting production rather than prices. It plans to use its limited powers to badger prices down by airing the situation publicly.

At the same time Democrats in Congress are shaping up legislation to give the council more teeth or create a new wage-price controls agency with authority to delay price hikes or even roll them back in major industries. Council director Albert Rees, an economist on leave from Princeton University, thinks prices would slow to an annual rate of 6 percent by midyear, instead of year end as the administration predicts, if market forces were operating more freely in concentrated industries.

Mr. Rees is calling in aluminum industry executives to find out why prices have not declined in face of slumping demand, and also is taking a close look at steel, cans, tires, and some industrial chemicals.

The powers of the council are limited chiefly to public exhortation, however.

It has no subpoena power, and hence depends on industry to supply price and cost data voluntarily. And it has a staff of only 41 persons, compared with some 4,000 who worked on controls in the old Cost of Living Council (augmented by Internal Revenue Service people) before controls were taken off.

Mr. Rees would like to have a larger staff and subpoena power, providing there were sufficient safeguards to make sure the information subpoenaed did not become public. There have been times when the council could not get information it considered necessary to do its job of monitoring wages and prices, he says.

The administration has not supported subpoena power, but Congress may supply it anyway, and for that matter more controls authority than the administration wants.

The Senate Banking Committee has begun hearings on a bill introduced by its chairman, William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin. His measure would strengthen the wage-price oversight program with subpoena power, require that industry notify the government of pending price hikes, and give the government authority to delay hikes or roll them back.

In the House, a bill introduced this week by Democratic whip John J. McFall (D) of California would

provide similar price authority for major corporations, basically those with sales of more than \$500 million a year. Mr. McFall's bill would create a new board to replace the council on wage and price stability.

While such bills might be vetoed successfully, strong congressional support would put pressure on the administration to take a stronger stance toward "administered prices."

Mr. Rees figures that some form of monitoring wages and prices in big industries has become a permanent feature of American government, given the market power of big companies and big unions and the built-in bias toward inflation in modern economies.

Mr. Rees is devoting more attention to the labor side of the price equation. He is concerned with possible contract settlements that could set patterns, such as current negotiations of the plumbers' union in the San Francisco area.

He thinks recent wage demands across the country generally have been moderate and that overall increases for 1975 will be less than last year. But the moderation will be coming chiefly in nonunion wages while the more powerful unions may be able to press for increases matching those of the past year, even though inflation is ebbing.

Military overspending called drain on U.S.

Permanent War Economy: American Capitalism in Decline, by Seymour Melman. New York: Simon and Schuster. \$9.95.

By John D. Moorhead

The antiwar mood of the '60s permeates this study of massive defense spending in the U.S. economy.

That spending is corrosive, in Seymour Melman's view, and threatens to drain America's civilian economy, leaving under the cumulative weight of cold war and Vietnam defense budgets.

Books

The belief that military spending good for the economy has gained adherents from surprisingly diverse quarters across the political spectrum, says Dr. Melman, setting up a target.

Then he knocks it down: "What was unrecognized was that war economy produces other, unforeseen, effects with long-term destructive consequences."

"These include the formation of a new state-managed economy, deterioration of the productive competence of many industries, and finally, inflation—the destruction of the dollar as a reliable source of value."

His case is bolstered by some hair-raising examples of gross overspending and spectacular inefficiency in U.S. defense making.

Somehow, though, one feels uneasy about the argument as well as the military machine it is attacking. Dr. Melman—in his tone and in his suggested alternatives to the status quo—leaves no doubt as to his longstanding antimilitary views. Some

may ask how much this has influenced his present research.

Yet he has done a service in his detailed effort to figure out what happens when so many tax dollars are poured down the maw of a gun.

In an interview with this newspaper, Dr. Melman, a professor of industrial engineering at Columbia University and author of several other books including "Pentagon Capitalism," warned that if the U.S. continues its high level of military spending, "the present condition of recession depression will become durable, and there is a danger of its becoming irreversible."

A gloomy view indeed, and Dr. Melman says our only way out is a carefully planned transition to minimum defense budgets and diversion of the dollars thus freed to the building up of U.S. industrial competence and to domestic social programs.

Defense spending, he contends, has siphoned off capital and talent which might otherwise have been put to work to strengthen civilian industry, which he sees slipping behind that of other developed nations.

Also, he pictures the firms which make military equipment as so protected by their relationship with the Defense Department that they have developed "bad economic habits"—habits that would prevent their survival in the civilian marketplace.

Dr. Melman believes the military-industrial relationship fosters "cost maximization" and "subsidy maximization" because of the absence of penalties for inefficiency which the civilian marketplace exacts.

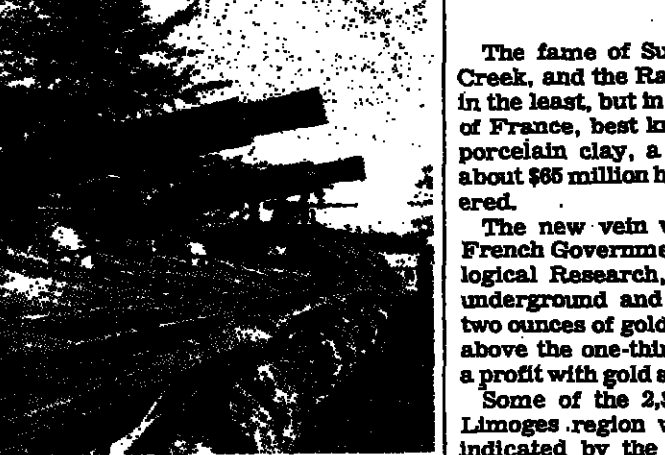
He notes but does not emphasize the

fact that military contractors must in many cases manufacture highly specialized equipment in small quantities. That means high research-and-development costs and not much benefit from the efficiencies of long-term production of a single product, others would argue.

All in all, Dr. Melman does not see much economic benefit coming out of the defense budget (\$104.7 billion proposed for 1976). He writes:

"From the economic standpoint the main characteristic of war economy is that its products do not yield ordinary economic use value: usefulness for the level of living (consumer goods and services); or usefulness for further production (as in machinery or tools being used to make other articles)."

As this suggests, the book is a scholarly tub-thumper, with the good and the bad clearly tagged. Yet it carries an important message for



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

U.S. military hardware: an economic penalty?

Americans to think hard about, even if they may not end up completely convinced.

U.S. to crack down on voting violations

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Justice Department is threatening legal action throughout the South and in scattered localities elsewhere to combat widespread disregard of the federal Voting Rights Act.

Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger recently told Congress that department lawyers are examining legislation enacted in nine states during the past five years in search of federal violations.

French strike it rich, in gold

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
The fame of Sutter's Mill, Cripple Creek, and the Rand isn't threatened in the least, but in the Limoges region of France, best known abroad for its porcelain clay, a vein of gold worth about \$85 million has just been discovered.

The new vein was located by the French Government's Bureau of Geological Research, only a few yards underground and with an estimated two ounces of gold per ton of ore, well above the one-third ounce that shows a profit with gold at \$150 an ounce.

Some of the 2,300 gold pits in the Limoges region were Roman, as is indicated by the repetition in place names of the Roman word for gold, aurum—Aurene, Lauriere, Oradour, Laurieres, Laurent, and others.

In modern times only two sites were worked seriously. At Chenil, near

Saint Leonard, local miners worked for 25 years, entirely by hand, going at some points to a depth of 800 feet and using nothing but ladders. They took out a total of a million tons of ore and got close to 11 tons of gold.

The French Societe Centrale des Mines et de la Metallurgie also kept at work for a quarter of a century, with fair results. But the Siminor Company, which optimistically built a reduction plant at Facassiere and worked a sector only a few hundred yards from the vein which has just been found, produced only 28 ounces of refined gold before it closed down.

The new vein at Bournet, near Saint Yrieix, can never have the economic value of the remarkable porcelain clay of the Limoges region—which the Haviland family, New York porcelain dealers, discerned 133 years ago when they established their own factory at Limoges.

But \$85 million worth of gold might come in useful.

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How does your garden grow? With good soil it should yield plentiful harvest

Growing your own food can save you money, if you garden wisely. In this, the third of four articles, a veteran gardener explains how to manage your most important asset, your soil.

By Peter Tongue
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Good soil is a gardener's most potent inflation-fighting weapon. With it, you can husband relatively few seeds into an abundant harvest. Without it, your garden can be a source of chronic frustration.

So, if you don't have first-rate soil to begin with, your first priority should be to build the soil up and then to manage it as the major working capital of your garden.

No matter what soil type you start with, brick hard or as sandy as a Cape Cod beach, you can build up a beautiful loam that virtually will guarantee good harvests.

It's fairly simple really. You dig in organic matter — leaves, hay, weeds, garden waste, kitchen scraps, and the like. Lots of it.

Once mixed into your garden, such matter quickly breaks down into soil-building, moisture-storing, nutrient-rich humus.

Dig shallow trench

One way to proceed is to spread leaves and straw to a depth of 12 inches each fall and then rototill it all in.

But what if you cannot get such quantities? And what if your garden is too small to warrant hiring a tiller? Well, you might start as I did seven years ago.

First dig a trench about six inches deep and as long as you want your garden to be. For convenience make the trench as wide as your spade. Each evening take the day's collection of kitchen scraps, plus lawn clippings, and the like, and throw it into one end of the trench. Fill the trench to the top and then add a two-inch cover of earth.

When the whole trench is filled and covered this way it becomes a row to plant in. Then start a second row.

You might try digging individual holes, perhaps a foot or more deep, for such widely spaced plants as tomatoes. When setting out plants in these rows of holes, be sure the roots

are surrounded by soil. Let them grow into the waste as it breaks down.

Balanced fertilizers

Try liquefying the food waste in a kitchen blender if you are concerned about attracting unwanted animal visitors to the garden. Grinding the waste in a meat grinder can help too.

Other great soil builders are leaf mold (readily available in those communities that compost their leaves) and cow manure. Otherwise you may use sphagnum peat moss to improve soil structure, but remember it lacks the plant nutrients available in leaves and manure.

In any event you probably will need to boost production by the application of balanced fertilizers during the first few years of gardening.

Once you've built up the soil you can keep it in good shape relatively easily. For instance, I seldom dig anything into my soils anymore. I simply spread compost or ground leaves around the plants and let it steadily decompose into the soil.

Neater appearance

Compost is relatively simple to make and is one of the best soil-improvers known. This is what I do, following the method the University of Vermont Extension Service recommends:

- Take some wire mesh fencing between four and five feet high and about 10 feet long. Fasten the ends together to form a compost cage. Allowing for an inch or so of overlap where the ends are fastened together, the cage should be a little over three feet in diameter.

- Stand the cage on end and begin filling it with the waste vegetable materials. Start with a three-inch or so layer of leaves, grass, or garden waste, or a mixture of all of these. Next, add a bucketful of kitchen scraps. (Substitute manure for kitchen waste if you like, or throw in a few good handfuls of fertilizer such as Milorganite or bone meal.) Then thoroughly moisten, but do not soak, the materials with water.

- Continue to build the compost pile this way until you have used up all the waste materials on hand. Always cover the kitchen waste with a layer of leaves. It makes for a neater

appearance and flies are not attracted to the exposed food.

Visit lumber yard

A compost heap, built as suggested with an adequate supply of kitchen waste or manures relative to the drier waste, will heat up considerably within a few days. Temperatures within the heap can reach 150 degrees F. as microbes break down the organic matter.

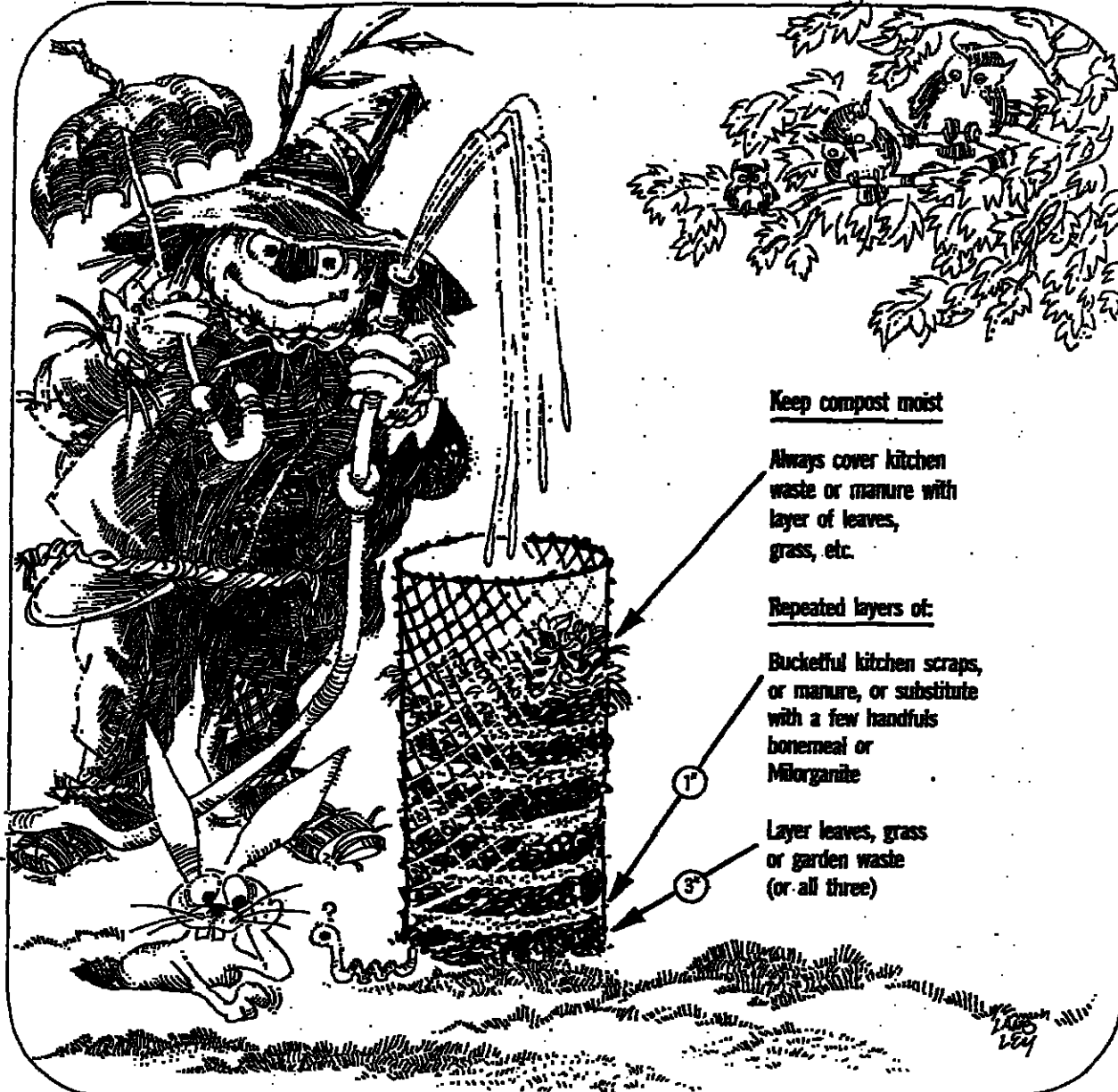
If all you have to compost are kitchen scraps (frequently the case in winter) visit a lumber yard and see if you can get some sawdust. Mix the sawdust and the food waste together in equal parts.

Otherwise, just empty the scraps into the compost cage (they probably will stay frozen most of the time), and in the spring recompost them by mixing with liberal quantities of soil, if no other materials are available.

The compost should be ready for use in four to six weeks. Use it throughout the garden. If your soil is poor, then dig in some of the compost. Otherwise spread it on top of the soil. This way it acts as a protective mulch while it steadily releases nutrients into the soil every time it rains.

Cleaner plants

Mulching and its corollary, watering, are basic to good garden management. Besides keeping soil moist and cool (and a whole lot warmer in the fall), a mulch cuts weeding dramatically and virtually eliminates cultivation, since the soil compacts much less under a mulch. Plants remain cleaner, too, for no mud splashes on



Reading list for home gardeners

These are some of the publications that could help you get the most from your garden:

Sunset Guide to Vegetable Gardening (\$1.95) Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif.

Sunset Guide to Organic Gardening (\$1.95) Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif.

Raise Vegetables Without a Garden (\$2.95) By George (Doc) and Kathy Abraham, Countryside Books.

Vegetable Garden Handbook (\$4.50) By Roger Griffith, Garden Way Publishing Company.

How to Have a Successful Vegetable Garden (\$1.00) Gardens for All, Norwalk, Conn.

Best Ideas for Organic Vegetable Growing (\$7.95) Rodale Press.

For your local county extension agent see the U.S. Department of Agriculture listing in the telephone directory.

heat. Use fresh lawn clippings, by all means, but insulate the plants with a couple of inches of less active mulch immediately around the stems.

Finally, don't mulch newly planted seedlings — at least not with more than a scattering of light materials. They want room to grow and breathe. But after they have become established, pull a thick blanket of mulch up around the stems.

Watch soil moisture

The best of mulches won't do much for a garden if it dries out. So keep an eye on soil moisture. Don't be misled into thinking the garden is well watered because it looks wet on top. Check by scraping away the top inch of soil to see if the soil is wet underneath. If it's dry, it's time to water. And don't skimp.

Lower soil layers only get wet when the moisture-carrying capacity of the upper layers is exceeded. Then the excess water percolates farther down. There is nothing a plant likes less than to be soaked around the stem while its roots are thirsty.

Light sandy soils will need more frequent watering than heavier soils. However, a heavy soil, once dry, will require a great deal of water to moisten it thoroughly again.

Make ball of soil

To test for adequate moisture, take a handful of soil from about an inch down and press it into a ball. If the soil retains its shape when you open your hand, it has enough water to meet the needs of your plants.

And, if your plants' needs are met, they will help you meet your need to keep the cost of food within a manageable budget.

Next Friday: Making the most of your harvest.

them in heavy rains or during care-less watering.

I first turned to mulching four years ago when I piled the previous fall's collection of leaves about eight inches thick around my tomatoes. The results were good enough to convince me to mulch the whole garden the next season. I've been an avid mulcher ever since.

Shredded leaves are better than whole leaves. They don't pack down so readily, nor do they blow around. Pass a mower over your leaves if you don't own a shredder. It will do an adequate shredding job.

Beware newspaper ink

But in your search for mulch, don't just stop at leaves. There are hay, lawn clippings, compost, hulls and shells, peat moss, seaweed, pine needles, sawdust, wood chips, and even paper (although newspapers, whose ink may contain lead, should not be used extensively).

The more woody items require a good deal of nitrogen as they break down (though they give it all back once the decomposition has taken place). So it might be advisable to give the plants you mulch with such things as sawdust or peanut hulls a

side dressing of nitrogen fertilizer. Remember, though, only the thin layer of mulch that actually touches the soil takes any nitrogen from it. In other words, a 12-inch-thick layer of cellulose mulch won't take any more nitrogen from the soil than does a one-inch layer.

There are some occasions when it is not a good idea to mulch. Cold, damp, clay will tend to stay cold, damp, and heavy under a mulch. In these situations dig the mulching material right into the soil. This will lighten and aerate your soil. Once its texture has improved then go ahead, mulch it by all means.

Let sun shine

I wouldn't mulch too early in spring either. Let the sun shine down on the soil, warming it, and boosting the microbial activity that supports plant life. On the other hand, if your mulching material is good and black, mulch early. Black absorbs heat and, in this instance, a mulch can help warm the ground.

Be careful, too, when you use green lawn clippings. They make an excellent mulch, but they are so rich in nitrogen that too thick a layer will cause them to build up tremendous

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The Home Forum

Abandoned tunnel

August Heckscher

Recently I was in England when the government took the decision to abandon the tunnel under the channel. Crews at work on both French and English sides had progressed several hundred yards toward the mid-channel meeting which would have fulfilled the dream of centuries. Then the drilling stopped, the teams withdrew. Plans were rolled up and put away until some other generation, in some presumably better time, should once more determine to link the continent and the English isle.

The official justifications were heavy with technicalities, all trying to shift the blame and to minimize the fact of England's parlous economic situation. Not surprisingly the French seized this royal opportunity to criticize their old friend and enemy. They declared the British had never been able to be trusted anyway; and now they could not, even make up their minds about so simple a matter as whether to dig or not to dig.

Observing and listening on that brief visit, I got the impression that forces other than those publicly mentioned had been at work on the British mind. And in Paris a few days later, I thought I detected among the French, too, a certain relief. It was as if this tunnel had been more than a practical matter of transportation, more than an economic measure. It was a symbol; and many people on both sides of the

channel seemed to wonder, as its realization came close, whether it was a symbol of something they did not like.

In the abstract the tunnel seemed a grand and progressive thing. It stood for unity and cooperation, for internationalism and interdependence. These are all modern virtues; and old as well as young want to be modern at all costs. But there was always another side, an apprehension that could be put down until the awful moment when work upon the project actually began. There was the vision of millions of people pouring through the narrow tube to buy up and occupy lands that could never really belong to them.

For the French it would be bad enough, with all those Anglo-Saxons settling in the valley of the Lot or the Loire. But what about the English? Strangers from all over the continent would be inundating their little island. Then the dream of the tunnel could suddenly turn to a nightmare.

Of course all this was foolish, and few would admit that behind the abandonment of the project were fears of this kind. The sea no longer makes much of a barrier, in any case. The modern world is what it is, and the affairs of once separate nations are bound to get increasingly intertwined. Still the thought lurked somewhere that it might be foolish to disturb the symbolic break

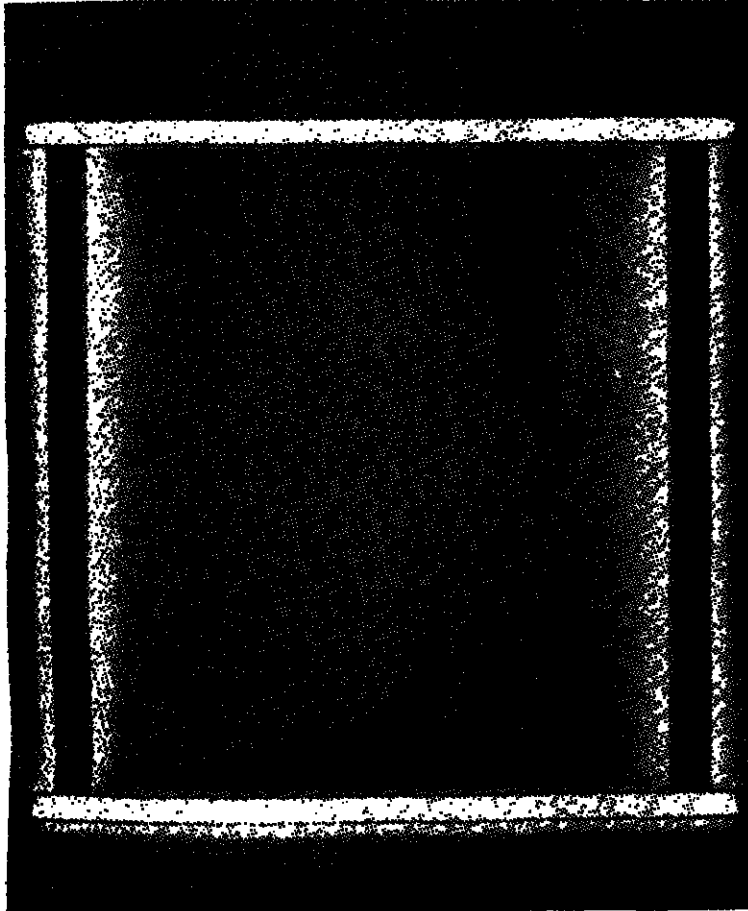
which nature had interposed. And still in my mind remains a suspicion that tunnels may not always be a good thing.

In our relations with other human beings, for example, we do certainly require a certain separateness. Two people, no matter how close, are at their best when dealing with each other as separate entities — not as sovereign nations, perhaps, but as distinct elements within an interdependent universe. Love can be very imperial. It is in danger of ceasing to be love altogether if it does not respect the seas which surround and give identity to the loved one.

And the places that have been important in our lives? Do we not want them to remain outside the flux which seems to reduce everything to a homogenized landscape? Walls may be out of fashion. But please, dear neighbor, don't go quite so far as to start tunneling under my boundary!

I have heard it remarked that when a road unites two old cities in Europe, each becomes more active and prosperous; when a road unites two American cities, the attenuated life of each spills out along a gaudy strip. The two cities merge to become a swollen nowhere. So, however it may be with the British and their tunnel, perhaps it is well for us in this country, at least, not to let the drillers and the diggers take over completely.

Sculpture made of light



Courtesy of the St. Louis Art Museum, St. Louis, from an exhibition, The work of Dan Flavin

Untitled "to the Innovator of Wheeling Peachblow" 1966-1968: Pink, gold and daylight fluorescent light by Dan Flavin

Illusive and compelling, light has long been a vital element in painting and sculpture, but it was not until the 20th century that artists in an electronic age brought the search to a unique and logical conclusion. Instead of simulating light, they are now working with the real thing. Going no further than the local hardware store, contemporary sculptors like Dan Flavin have at their fingertips a wide selection of equipment.

Flavin's sculptures are deceptively simple; there are no secrets about their construction. On the other hand, each structure is the means by which he explores and manipulates a particular quality of light in a given environment. There is a pervading coldness to white fluorescent light, perfectly acceptable if the goal is simply to illuminate a room. Mount enough of them on a store or factory ceiling and the fixtures become, sufficiently recessive to imitate natural light. How then does an artist discover its inherent aesthetics? One way is by working in direct contrast to its raison d'être. By ordering special colors. Grouping them. Hanging them on the wall below eye level. Forgetting what they were. Seeing them as abstract shape and color.

"To the Innovator of Wheeling, Peachblow" transforms bleak light into a shimmering atmospheric mass. Displayed in a corner, it correlates specifically with existing space and wall surfaces. Icy pink and gold tubes face angled walls which reflect and redirect the merged colors outward, forcing further mixing with the frontally faced snow-white daylight tubes. By scrupulously avoiding additional elements that might violate the integrity of the light source the artist produces maximum dynamic without destroying the identity of the lighting fixtures.

Flavin's sculptures have lives of their own for the duration of their exhibitions and like light itself, vanish when the wall plugs are removed and the work dismantled to be redesigned for other locations. Where, then, does the light sculptor go from there? That's easy. Back to his studio, and like a scientist in his laboratory, he reaches for further possibilities, using each revelation as a new point of departure.

Jacqueline Moss

Dreams dreamed in March

John Gould

Mr. Burpee, who communicated with his customary fidelity on January 29, indicates that he got caught last year with his pansies down, if I may coin a phrase. It seems the public, distraught by high prices and shortages, turned back to the soil and orders for seeds piled up until "they strained our ability to handle them." Mr. Burpee says that home gardeners of 1974 exceeded the number of patriotic planters of victory gardens in wars both I and II, and he

peruse the winged words of poets like Mr. Burpee, and every tiny seed is a vast easement opening on the foam et cetera and so forth. O! that we might have only March gardens, that famine would subside throughout the Earth and the populations would reside in bowers of fragrance and beauty! The March thermometer is out of sight, but the horizon luxuriates with peppers and cucumbers and tomatoes and sweetcorn, and every petunia is the size of a dinnerplate.

No school of philosophers, and no combination of such, has ever penned such a promise of hope and salvation. You take them all, and for March give me a seed catalog with Mr. Burpee, silent upon a peak in Darien, smiling amid his marigolds. Do you suppose Mr. Burpee realized how much he owes to March?

The prudent farmer, or home gardener, will mellow his March exuberance with restraint. Mr. Burpee offers his outsize pumpkin with no deceit — he states explicitly that it needs wide spacing. But that it may grow to a hundredweight or more is per se a March enticement. Let the buyer beware of projecting a March vision of a backyard full of carrots and beets and chard and cukes and onions and lettuce and the results of a seventy-five cent packet

of hundredweight pumpkins. There are only so many things you can do in September and October with a carload of pumpkins.

I have made my selections and forwarded my check, and with Mr. Burpee's assurance of fast service I am hopeful the R.F.D. will not delay my order beyond the dreamland time. There comes a moment, later, when March gardens fade from the mind, and reality accrues. Tomato plants damp off in the coldframe, and petunia seedlings are slow to respond. For some, the man doesn't come to plow, and for others the motor won't start on the tiller. Some years it's too wet to plant, and some years it's too dry for the seeds to sprout. If you get that happy medium and all goes well, a woodchuck comes to help you or the pigeons pull up your peas. The camaraderie of home gardeners turns negative, and when they associate they speak of disasters. What do you do for spots on cucumbers? How about bean beetles? Are the raccoons at your sweetcorn yet? What do you do about them? Are you having trouble with tomatoes dropping off? What's the matter with my lettuce? Can I borrow your duster?

Gardens also have their loveable qualities, to be sure, but summertime gardens are never so perfect as those in March. Would Mr. Burpee also realize how much March owes to him?

The Monitor's daily religious article

Man's destiny is now

We sometimes speak of our destiny with anticipation or dread, according to our varied hopes and expectations. But what is our destiny? Is it the culmination of our human experience? A condition pre-ordained for us in some mystical hereafter? Nothing at all?

In one of her writings, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Man has a noble destiny." What a wonderful statement to contemplate! More glorious still is to understand the basis for it.

Christian Science teaches that man is the spiritual image and likeness of God. And because God is eternal good, the only Life, man, as God's expression, must be as eternal as God. This perfect state of being is now, reflecting the perfection of the creator, always maintained in the sure safety of infinite good.

To understand man's destiny, we must understand God, who is

without beginning and end. God and His creation, the spiritual universe, including man, are not limited by time or space. His creation reflects the timeless omnipresence, omnipotence, and omniscience of the divine intelligence. Life does not begin with material birth and end in death. These are the false concepts of man which originate in the material senses. We need to see this material evidence as unreal in order to understand man's eternal purpose — that of reflecting God.

The real man is not at the mercy of material circumstances and pressures. Without beginning and end, because his life is at one with divine Life, man's being is governed by divine Truth and Love. Man can never be less than the expression of his Maker. He is a spiritual idea of God, established in completeness and beauty. The material, the impure, the mortal, do not touch the man

of God's creating. Man's true selfhood, his real being, is the pure consciousness that is the reflection of God.

Governed by God, maintained by divine Principle, our expectations of good lift us into higher aims and motives. What is man's destiny? We can sing with the Psalmist, "My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him." Let us begin now to see our real identity as the spiritual image of God, serving Him, living to glorify Him forever. Mrs. Eddy writes, "Each successive stage of experience unfolds new views of divine goodness and love."

All of us have important roles in this noble destiny.

¹No and Yes, p. 46; ²Psalm 62:5; ³Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 86.

[Elsewhere on this page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page
[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

La destinée de l'homme : une réalité présente

Selon nos divers espoirs et attentes, il nous arrive parfois de parler de notre destinée soit avec enthousiasme, soit avec une grande crainte. Mais quelle est notre destinée? Est-ce le point culminant de notre existence humaine? Un état préparé à notre intention en quelque au-delà mystique? N'est-ce rien du tout?

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, dit dans un de ses ouvrages : « L'homme a une noble destinée. » Voilà un merveilleux énoncé à méditer! Il est plus glorieux encore de comprendre la base sur laquelle il s'appuie.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance spirituelles de Dieu. Et comme Dieu est le bien éternel, la seule Vie, l'homme, en tant qu'expression de Dieu, doit être aussi éternel que Dieu. Cet état parfait de l'être existe à présent, reflétant la perfection du créateur, toujours maintenu dans la sécurité infaillible du bien infini.

Pour comprendre ce qu'est la destinée de l'homme, nous devons comprendre Dieu, qui est sans commencement ni fin. Dieu et Sa création, l'univers spirituel y compris l'homme, ne sont limités ni par

le temps ni par l'espace. Sa création reflète l'omniprésence, l'omnipotence et l'omniscience éternelles de l'intelligence divine. La vie ne commence pas avec la naissance matérielle et ne finit pas avec la mort. Ce sont là de faux concepts concernant l'homme, qui ont leur origine dans les sens matériels. Nous devons nous rendre compte que cette évidence matérielle est irréaliste, de manière à comprendre la raison d'être éternelle de l'homme — à savoir, refléter Dieu.

L'homme réel n'est pas à la merci de circonstances et de pressions matérielles. L'être de l'homme, sans commencement ni fin, parce que sa vie ne fait qu'un avec la Vie divine, est gouverné par la Vérité et l'Amour divins. L'homme ne saurait jamais être moins que l'expression de son Créateur. Il est l'idée spirituelle de Dieu, établie dans son intégralité et sa beauté. Le matériel, l'impur, le mortel, ne touchent pas l'homme que Dieu a créé. Le véritable moi de l'homme, son être réel, est la conscience pure qui constitue le reflet de Dieu.

Notre expectative du bien, gouvernée par Dieu, maintenue par le Principe divin, nous élève jusqu'à des mobiles et des buts plus hauts.

Quelle est la destinée de l'homme? Nous pouvons chanter avec le Psalmiste : « Oui, mon âme, confie-toi en Dieu! Car de lui vient mon espérance. » Commençons dès à présent à voir que notre identité réelle est l'image spirituelle de Dieu, Le servant, vivant pour Le glorifier à jamais. Mrs. Eddy écrit : « Chaque degré successif d'expérience développe des vues nouvelles de bonté et d'amour divins. »

Dans le cadre de cette noble destinée, nous avons tous un rôle important à remplir.

¹No and Yes, p. 46; ²Psalm 62:5; ³Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 86.

⁴Christian Science, prononcer "kristien" "saiensce".
La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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[This is a German translation of today's religious article]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch veröffentlichten religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich]

Die Bestimmung des Menschen erfüllt sich schon jetzt

Wir sprechen manchmal von unserer Bestimmung mit Zuversicht oder Bangigkeit, je nach dem, was für Hoffnungen und Erwartungen wir hegen. Was ist aber unsere Bestimmung? Ist es der Höhepunkt unserer menschlichen Erfahrung? Ein Zustand in einem mysteriösen Jenseits, für uns vorherbestimmt? Überhaupt nichts?

In einer ihrer Schriften erklärt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Der Mensch hat eine edle Bestimmung.“ Was für ein herrlicher Ausspruch zum Nachsinnen! Noch herrlicher ist es jedoch, seine Grundlage zu verstehen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß der Mensch das geistige Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist. Und weil Gott das ewig Gute, das einzige Leben ist, muß der Mensch als der Ausdruck Gottes so ewig wie Gott sein. Dieser vollkommene Zustand des Seins besteht schon jetzt, er spiegelt die Vollkommenheit des Schöpfers wider und wird in der Sicherheit des unendlichen Guten immerdar aufrechterhalten.

Um die Bestimmung des Menschen zu verstehen, müssen wir Gott verstehen, der ohne Anfang und ohne Ende ist. Gott und Seine Schöpfung, das geistige Universum, einschließlich des Menschen, sind von Zeit und Raum nicht begrenzt. Seine Schöpfung spiegelt die zeitlose Allgegenwart, Allmacht und Allwissenheit der göttlichen Intelligenz wider. Das Leben beginnt nicht mit der materiellen Geburt und endet nicht mit dem Tode. Dies sind die falschen Vorstellungen vom Menschen, die ihren Ursprung in den materiellen Sinnen haben. Um den ewigen Zweck des Menschen — nämlich Gott widerzuspiegeln — zu erfassen, müssen wir erkennen, daß dieser materielle Augenschein unwirklich ist.

Der wirkliche Mensch ist nicht materiellen Umständen und Druckmitteln preisgegeben. Das Sein des Menschen, das weder Anfang noch Ende hat, weil sein Leben mit dem

göttlichen Leben eins ist, wird von der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe beherrscht. Der Mensch kann niemals weniger sein als der Ausdruck seines Schöpfers. Er ist eine geistige Idee Gottes, in Vollständigkeit und Schönheit begründet. Das Materielle, das Unlautere, das Sterbliche können den von Gott erschaffenen Menschen nicht antasten. Das wahre Selbst des Menschen, sein wirkliches Sein, ist das reine Bewußtsein, das die Widerspiegelung Gottes ist.

Von Gott regiert und von dem göttlichen Prinzip erhalten, erheben uns unsere Erwartungen des Guten zu höheren Zielen und Motiven. Was ist die Bestimmung des Menschen? Wir können mit dem Psalmisten singen: „Sei nur stille zu Gott, meine Seele; denn er ist meine Hoffnung.“ Wir wollen jetzt damit beginnen, unsere wirkliche Identität als das geistige Ebenbild Gottes zu sehen, das ihm dient und ihn durch sein Leben für alle Zeiten verherrlicht. Mrs. Eddy schreibt: „Jede weitere Stufe der Erfahrung entfaltet neue Ausblicke der göttlichen Güte und Liebe.“

Uns allen fällt in dieser edlen Bestimmung eine wichtige Rolle zu.

¹Nein und Ja, S. 46; ²Psalm 62:5; ³Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 66.

⁴Christliche Wissenschaft, sprich: kristen "saiensce".

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesalons der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache stellt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Daily Bible verse

For the vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak, and not lie: though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will not tarry. Habakkuk 2:3

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Friday, March 7, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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Arab violence

The brutal terrorist assault by Arab guerrillas in Tel Aviv can only be strongly condemned by all forces that seek peace in the Middle East. It is obvious that the raid was meant as a signal for Henry Kissinger as he begins his difficult mission there. It is obvious, too, it will not stop the negotiations — or hasten them.

It was, in short, a senseless act. Dr. Kissinger needs no violent reminder that peace will never be achieved in the region until the Palestinians are restored to statehood. Nor do the Arab leaders need warning that there will be no Mideast settlement without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

At this stage of the long drawn-out conflict, neither the principal Arab nor Israeli leaders want this murderous cycle of terrorism to go on. They are committed to negotiating. All that such raids accomplish is to harden the already stiff opposition in Israel to Prime Minister Rabin's policy and make it more difficult for him to compromise.

Presumably this is what the guerrillas responsible for the raid hope. They do not want a separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement and

believe that the bargaining now will result in a sellout of the Palestinians.

Where PLO leader Yasser Arafat stands is not clear at this writing. But he could do much for the Palestinian cause if he denounced the attack. Surely he must realize that, if such terrorism continues, he risks blowing up his own hopes for establishment of a Palestinian state of which he would be the leader. He will never convince the Israelis that he is a so-called "moderate" until he consistently behaves like one.

Meanwhile, the raid must not deflect the Israeli leadership from a conciliatory course. The problems confronting the new round of negotiations are awesome of course. The most immediate one is whether President Sadat can indeed conclude an agreement on Sinai independently of some movement on the Syrian front.

But the only way to get all the way down the road to peace is through the constructive, if painful, process of negotiation. All parties must join that process — and, whatever the miscalculations and acts of extremists and terrorists, keep their sights focused on it.

CIA: no more 'questionable things'

The United States intelligence hierarchy continues to make promises. The degree to which they are kept will determine just how much confidence will be restored to agencies whose legitimate activities are vital to informed and effective government.

"I said we're not going to do the questionable things," asserted director Colby of the Central Intelligence Agency, after acknowledging that a CIA file on Rep. Bella Abzug contained "a considerable amount of material" that "should not be in there."

The disclosure of the CIA file on Representative Abzug came shortly after Representative Drihan had discovered a Federal Bureau of Investigation file on himself. Mr. Colby promised all U.S. citizens that the CIA would honor requests to see any files on them (with the exception of sensitive material) to which they are entitled under the Freedom of Information Act.

Mr. Colby also said that the CIA had been destroying portions of files that were no longer "appropriate" but was suspending the process at the request of congressional committees until investigations are complete.

It is through continued cooperation with the investigators that the CIA and other agencies will best serve not only the public interest but their own. It is to be hoped that President Ford also will follow through on cooperating with the congressional committees, though some doubts about his wholehearted participation were raised when he did not commit himself to fulfilling some requests by the Senate committee this week.

Meanwhile, Americans received a reassuring piece of infor-

mation from Mr. Colby in the midst of his testimony that Mrs. Abzug was among four present or past members of Congress included in counterintelligence files on Americans against the Vietnam war. He said the CIA had come to the conclusion that there was "no substantial foreign manipulation of or assistance to the antiwar movement."

Needless to say, it was important for the government to know whether improper foreign influence was involved. How to obtain such information without invading individual rights is the complex problem that should be clarified during the current investigation.

Indonesian chill

The Suharto regime in Indonesia sadly continues to undercut its record of achievement by stifling the press. Last year a number of newspapers were closed by the government and a leading editor, Mochtar Lubis, was prohibited from leaving the country. Now it is disclosed that Mr. Lubis was arrested last month.

Mr. Suharto damages himself not only at home but abroad in permitting such reversals of the degree of press freedom promised early in his rule, when newspapers took advantage of being released from the Sukarno yoke to expose high-level corruption and maladministration. The arrest of Mr. Lubis, long imprisoned for espousing democracy under Sukarno, becomes a solemn symbol of Indonesia's regression from the ideals fought for by him and so many other Indonesians.

Auto pollution Edsel?

The auto emission-standard picture was acknowledged this week to have grown murkier.

The Environmental Protection Agency said it was concerned about the mists of sulfuric acid being spewed out of catalytic converters on most new-model cars. The converters were designed to keep the quantities of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide emitted by auto exhausts to levels mandated by the Clean Air Act of 1970. The EPA is using its own authority to delay by a year the next stage of emission-standard tightening, in order to come up with sulfuric acid mist standards.

A delay of as much as five years in the emission-standard schedule is in prospect — involving a tangle of issues such as the fate of the catalytic converter, President Ford's bargain with automakers to swap gains in fuel economy for a freeze on pollution requirements, and congressional interest in taxing autos by engine size or weight.

Groups other than the EPA, such as the National Academy of

Sciences, have voiced their concern over the sulfuric acid mist health hazard. Congress will shortly be taking up the subject of the country's air quality, and could well decide it is prudent to accept a one-year or longer delay.

The sulfuric acid mist wrinkle in the air-cleanup program does not discredit the effort to date. It does, as the Clean Air Act's critics argue, point up how experimental such programs can be, demanding costly, new devices like converters which may have to be scrapped.

But ambient air quality in America has been substantially improved. Industry itself was shirking the task and needed clean-air timetables and targets set for it. The catalytic converter may be flawed, but it was a solution industry came up with for meeting standards. If the government is partly responsible for the converter in having pressed for results before other technologies were ready, then it may be fair to say that government, like industry, is entitled to its Edsels.

'Since we're both new at this act why don't we work as a team?'



Pooh to doom-and-gloom?

By Richard L. Street

Economists who told the nation a year ago that it ought to cut taxes to head off recession are now calling President Ford's antirecession program inadequate.

The biggest economic disagreement in Washington today, probably, is over how serious the recession is. As President Ford puts it, unemployment is a temporary problem for 8 or 9 percent of American workers, but inflation "is the universal enemy of 100 percent of the people."

Conservative advisers support Mr. Ford — Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury; and James T. Lynn, Budget Director. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board (Fed), favors conservative monetary policies. This is a relatively optimistic view, and Wall Street seems to share it.

An outspoken and increasingly anxious group of critics, however, many with past experience under Democratic administrations, oppose this view. They form a kind of "shadow government." They have won one victory — President Ford no longer talks about raising taxes as he did last year; now he wants taxes reduced. He proposes a \$16 billion tax cut, partly offset by government economies: the Democratic Congress proposes a cut of \$21 billion or more.

The economic difference goes beyond degree and becomes one of philosophy. The Greenspan-Simon-Lynn group sees menacing inflation waiting in the wings; the rival group sees prices softening, no immediate chance of a new inflationary surge, and recession moving toward "depression." It is doubtful if the public realizes how deep the division goes. Here are critics' statements to illustrate it.

Philip M. Klutznick, chairman of the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic De-

velopment (a business-labor-economic group):

"The strategy outlined in the President's economic messages seems grossly deficient. . . . [It runs] risks of sharply intensified social unrest. . . ."

Arthur M. Okun of Brookings, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (1968-69):

"The economic outlook has deteriorated faster and farther in the previous few months than at any time in my professional career. . . . History offers no guidance as to when and how the economy would pull out of its tailspin if left alone. The present experience is unprecedented, and the forecasts are operating off the charts."

Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (1961-4):

He wants a \$20-25 billion tax cut with an increase in the Federal Reserve Board's monetary supply to an 8 to 10 percent rate (strongly opposed by Dr. Burns). Mr. Ford's proposed program, he says, could lead "to a second recession."

Paul A. Samuelson, Nobel laureate in economics (Newsweek, March 3):

"Since last summer it has appeared to most economists that Dr. Burns has lost his touch in weighing the risks of inflation and recession. . . . If we do go into a depression, the Fed will justly bear much of the blame."

Otto Eckstein, Harvard economist and Lyndon Johnson adviser:

"This nation is now clearly in its first absolutely pure Keynesian spiral in the last 40 years" (where the slump feeds on itself unless stopped by government stimulus).

The so-called "doom-and-gloom" school can be pooh-poohed, or it can be taken seriously enough to use as one more argument for fast, united countercyclical government action. Members generally agree that the economic slide can be reversed if remedies are applied quickly and energetically enough.

Mirror of opinion

Ben Gurion on peace

On his February trip, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger [was] exploring the possibilities of another step toward Arab-Israeli peace. Kissinger [is now returning] to the Mideast to try to mediate another interim agreement.

The problem is one of trading land for peace, in both an interim agreement and a final peace. Will Israel be willing to give enough land to get peace? Will the Arabs grant enough peace to persuade the Israelis to give back land? How much of each?

David Ben Gurion, Israel's first prime minister, was long a hard-liner toward the Arabs. He led Israel in the 1948 and 1966 wars, and initiated the tough reprisal policy against Arab guerrilla raids.

But he changed his mind before his death in 1973. He became convinced that time was working against Israel, and that Israel better make peace while it could still get decent terms.

In the New York Times for Feb. 8, John M. Roots recalled an interview he had with Ben Gurion.

"Never forget," Ben Gurion told Roots, "that historically this country belongs to two races — the Arabs of Palestine and the Jews of the world — each of whom . . . controlled it for some 1,500 years. . . ."

"To get peace, we must return in principle to the pre-1967 borders. We simply haven't the available Jews to populate all Biblical Palestine. . . . We should return all gains except East Jerusalem and the Golan. And on these we must negotiate."

"All gains?" Roots asked him incredulously.

"Certainly. Except for East Jerusalem for history, and the Golan for security — and, considering the strength of Arab sentiment, some degree of accommodation will be necessary even here."

What Ben Gurion wanted was not a grudging peace, but one the Arabs would enthusiastically welcome.

"Then together we could turn the Middle East into a second garden of Eden and one of the great creative centers of the earth." — The Des Moines Register

Readers write

'Abortion and the law'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial, "Abortion and the law," clearly recognizes freedom of choice, as the foundation of the Supreme Court ruling. Rather than undermine freedom of choice, opponents would do better to support efforts to encourage individuals to be more responsible.

Greater support, both through financial aid and volunteer assistance, can be given to providers of family planning services such as community health services, planned parenthood, alternative clinics, and women's health centers. Often these groups are limited severely by their lack of resources.

In addition, why don't we encourage the establishment of required courses in parenting for all high school students? Surely learning how to be a successful parent and to understand the responsibilities involved is as important as driver education. A week or two devoted to children in a family living course is scarcely sufficient.

A course in parenting would help to bring a greater awareness of responsibility to those considering being parents someday. Such a course in time would help reduce the number of abortions as well as the existence of unwanted children and abused children.

Ann Elizabeth Kerin
Santa Barbara, Calif.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In its editorial "Abortion and the law," the Monitor calls for "compassion" toward those "driven to seek abortion." While I heartily agree with this fine ideal, is it "compassionate" to provide more legal protection for a dog than for an unborn baby?

The editorial admonishes us to respect "freedom of choice." But if I kill my neighbor, should my "freedom of choice" be an acceptable defense? Or only when my neighbor happens to be an unborn child? Does the law offer no protection to unborn children?

Your paper could perform a valuable service by giving us more news in plain words about abortion. Tell us about the methods and about the pressures that are applied to young poor women to have their babies killed rather than put up for adoption. Tell us about the big money received by doctors for "fetal research." You might also comment on how much of this is being done as our "final solution to the poverty question," just as Hitler had his "final solution to the Jewish question."

The Monitor states that the Supreme Court "wisely refrained from defining life itself." But isn't this precisely the difficulty, that we have no definition of life, no decision as to when it begins, no agreement as to who is a person entitled to constitutional protection, and no definition of "viability"? While the Supreme Court has muddled and Congress has evaded these questions, men like Dr. Edeln have undertaken to answer them for us according to their lights, thus destroying our claim to be a government of laws and not of men. The Boston court and jury are to be commended for turning us around so we can face our responsibilities as a free people.

Bayside, Calif. Jacqueline R. Kasun

To The Christian Science Monitor:

You shouldn't encourage people to build a vacation around a trail bike. To any walker, hiker, or backpacker who has been ambled along meditating on the beauties of nature the sound of a gasoline engine with its carbon monoxide fumes is not simply irritating. The trail bike is threatening. The wanton speed and recklessness of some bikers threatens the person on the trail and the ecology of the environment. Have you ever seen a trail bike tear up the ground or heard it roaring, mufflerless, through the serenity of the forest? They rip through the forest too fast to appreciate it or even see it.

Milford, Conn. Michael J. Herrick

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I do not condone the illegal acts of Messrs. Mitchell, Ehrlichman, Halde- man, and Marsden, but I think it is grossly unfair that they have been sentenced to severe punishment whereas their ringleader goes scot-free. I hope that President Ford's conscience will eventually make him realize the enormity of the injustice he has done.

Robert Throop Craig

Laguna Hills, Calif.

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Winds of change

Americans' reasons to celebrate

By William H. Stringer

Some few Americans are unhappy that their nation's 200th birthday — its bicentennial — has come along at just this time. We are in a recession, they note. We have just had a traumatic change in the presidency. We have experienced the Watergate disaster. We may have to do something about our oil supplies and our energy.

Is this the time to be celebrating? these people ask. How much better if the bicentennial had come 10 years ago and were over and finished now. Or how much better if it weren't coming until, say, 1995, when surely the United States would be out of its recession doldrums. Watergate would be long past, and we might be finding new sources of energy not controlled by Middle East sheikhs.

But surely you can guess what I am about to argue. Namely, that this is just the time to have a bicentennial — an appreciation — of America. Of course. This is just the time to be required to look about us and see what we have to be grateful for, just the time to get on with the political reforms and improved conduct, as a nation, that Watergate has shown to be necessary. This is just the time to refuse to be intimidated by energy shortages; time to resolve that we can, we really can, become self-sufficient in energy before the year 2000 rolls around.

Those who have given much thought to the bicentennial, and how we can best celebrate it, have perceived three basic themes that Americans all across the country can adhere to. They are, to state them in brief words, heritage, festival, and horizon.

That is to say, we honor our heritage — the independence declared back in 1776; the Constitution framed, to set us on our path for these 200 years; the Bill of Rights, which is a basic protection for all. And we celebrate the festival of this occasion, finding much in which to rejoice — in patriotic song and good fellowship

and in welcome to our neighbors, and to our friends across the seas. And finally, we look ahead to the new horizons of our third century, resolving to build a still better, finer civilization.

These are goals for a vigorous America. They carry us beyond the sadness of a resigned president, the tragedy of Watergate. They inspire us to tackle necessary political reforms. They assure us, that if we are honest and hard-striving, we can conquer recession and gas shortages even as we have conquered other potential disasters in times past.

And I think we could do with a little more appreciation, even love, of our country, when times are difficult. Irving Kristol, writing in the American Enterprise Institute's distinguished lecture series, reminds us that we needn't be arrogant and condescending toward our ancestors, as though we understand them better than they themselves did. We are told that even Woodrow Wilson was heard to complain about the "blind worship" of the Constitution.

But George Washington, and Abraham Lincoln had no such trouble. They thought that even obedience to law was not enough. They felt that Americans, as citizens of a self-governing country, ought verily to have reverence for their laws.

How many of us have this reverence, this love, of our country? If we have, we shall welcome these times which seem somewhat to "try men's souls." We shall use these days to ginger-up governmental performance, to make our energy search productive, to conquer inflation and recession.

And we shall use these bicentennial weeks and months as a time to enhance the quality of American life, not just so that we can have a more pleasant daily existence but because we know that we have a grand opportunity and because we want to prove what free men can do to make life on this Planet Earth worth living.